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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy to clear.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	High	Low	High
Jerusalem	33	22-27	36
Golan	15	18-30	29
Nahariya	11	21-28	26
Safed	11	21-28	26
Haifa Port	63	21-28	29
Tiberias	18	18-35	33
Nazareth	-	-30	29
Nalut	-	15-32	30
Shimon	33	20-30	38
Tel Aviv	72	21-28	37
B-G Airport	42	18-30	29
Jericho	33	22-36	35
Gaza	67	21-28	37
Beer Sheva	32	19-31	30
Elit	18	23-37	36

ARRIVALS

American film director Sidney Lumet to participate in the Haifa International film festival, where his film *Daniel* will be shown.

Lunz memorial dedicated on hill overlooking Nablus

Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon yesterday attended the dedication of a memorial to the late Yosef Lunz near Elon Moreh, overlooking Nablus.

Lunz served as governor of Tulkarm, Ramallah and Nablus and was head of the Gaza District civil administration when he died of an illness in February 1983. Heads of the civil administration, residents of the area and Lunz's friends and relatives attended the ceremony.

Animals flee as fire hits Banyas nature reserve

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT SHMONA. - Fire badly affected 70 per cent of the Banyas Nature Reserve here yesterday. Animals fled as the blaze ripped through the vegetation on the banks of the spring-fed Nahal Hermon which is one of the sources of the Jordan.

It was several hours before firemen and volunteers from Kiryat Shmona and kibbutzim and nature reserve supervisors brought the flames under control. It is believed that the fire was caused by either the negligence of visitors or local farmers burning off fields.

Another reserve between Nahal Amud and Nahal Shamai near Safad was hit by fire on Saturday, which officials blamed on the negligence of hikers.

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HOME AND WORLD NEWS

NRP renews its demand for Religious Affairs

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The National Religious Party will leave the coalition if it does not receive the Religious Affairs portfolio, a highly placed NRP source told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

With Prime Minister Shimon Peres's return from the U.S. yesterday, the issue of both the Religious Affairs and Interior Ministries, one of which is being demanded by Shas, is expected to rise again. The month Peres had allotted for settling the issue between the NRP and Shas will be over this week. He has held the portfolios himself since forming the government.

The source denied reports that an agreement between the NRP and Shas had been reached to let Shas have the Religious Affairs Ministry while the NRP would get the Interior Ministry. He said that the NRP is adamant in its demand to head both ministries, as it had in the previous government.

Commenting on reports that former interior minister Yosef Burg might be willing to let Shas have the Interior Ministry as long as he gets the Religious Affairs portfolio, the source said: "Burg may be so eager to get a portfolio that he may be willing to compromise. But that does not mean that the NRP is prepared for any such deal."

It was learned that Vice-Premier Yitzhak Shamir intends to meet with Peres this week and insist that one of the ministries be handed over to Shas.

But senior NRP sources said that if the Likud had promised Shas a portfolio in its coalition negotiations, it must grant it at the expense of one of the Likud's own portfolios.

The sources said that the coalition agreement between the Likud and Alignment cancels any previous commitments made by either party to its satellite parties.

The Post has learned that no decision is expected this week. Due to the holidays, NRP leaders would not be available for consultations.

Hebrew teacher force-fed in Soviet jail

MOSCOW (Reuters). - A Hebrew teacher jailed on charges of hooliganism in Estonia is being force-fed because he is on a hunger strike, members of his family said yesterday.

Alexander Kholmyansky, 34, was detained for hooliganism on July 25 while on holiday at the Baltic coast. A full investigation was ordered after a search of his Moscow flat revealed a pistol and ammunition.

Relatives said Kholmyansky had no knowledge of the weapon, and said it had been planted there.

MK protests 'Hakafot' celebration in Hebron

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The IDF has been instructed to close off the market area in Hebron on Thursday and to impose curfew on most parts of the town, to enable the Accused Terrorists' Defence Committee to hold its second *Hakafot* in the centre of town, MK Ran Cohen (Citizens Rights Movement) said yesterday.

Cohen, who asked the Defence Ministry to stop the committee from holding the *Hakafot* in Hebron, said that the committee intended to turn the Simhat Torah ceremony into a solidarity rally with the accused terrorists.

The Defence Ministry spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* that the ministry would investigate the matter.

Two die of road accident injuries

Two elderly persons injured in traffic accidents died of their injuries Saturday night in Haifa, while two other persons were seriously injured in road accidents Saturday night and yesterday.

Shmuel Rongerman, 77, and Lea Zilfar, also 77, died in Rambam Hospital in Haifa Saturday night. Rongerman was hit by a car while crossing Acre Road last Wednesday. Zilfar, a resident of Tel Hanan, was hit by a car on October 2 in Kiryat Ata, and has been hospitalized since.

A 26-year-old man, Moshe Yoav, was seriously injured in Petah Tikva yesterday morning when the garbage truck he was driving was hit by a car. He was taken to Beilinson Hospital.

On Saturday night a 20-year-old Haifa man was seriously injured when the truck in which he was a passenger overturned on the coastal road near Beit Yisrael. He was taken to Hillel Yaffe Hospital in Hadera.

The number of traffic accidents, injuries and deaths in the first nine months of 1984 were about 4 per cent lower than in the same period last year, the Transportation Ministry spokesman announced yesterday.

'I'm not spy,' says reporter held by Soviets in Kabul

ISLAMABAD (Reuters). - French television reporter Jacques Abouchar, captured by Soviet troops in Afghanistan last month, has told a news conference in Kabul that he entered the country illegally but denied he was on a spying mission.

"I am not an intelligence agent," he told the conference held last Thursday and broadcast by Radio Kabul last night. "I am a professional journalist from French television."

Abouchar, a senior correspondent with Antenne 2, was ambushed and captured by Soviet forces on September 17 while travelling with Afghan rebel guides from Pakistan to Kandahar, the main city in southern Afghanistan.

The Kabul Radio announcement was the first confirmation he was in the Afghan capital. Afghan officials at the conference said he would be tried on a charge of entering the country illegally.

Abouchar, 53, said he had not been injured in the ambush and had been treated "as every imprisoned person should be - with humanity."

Radio Kabul said western countries tried to present reporters' tours with Afghan rebels as legal to hide their real intelligence-gathering nature.

But Abouchar defended his journalistic mission of reporting on a war rarely covered by western television teams, saying: "From the moment one wants to make a report on people who live in illegality, and the Afghan opposition lives in illegality, one must follow them, one must be with them."

Rebel chiefs return for Salvador parley

SAN SALVADOR (AP). - Two top leftist rebel leaders arrived in El Salvador yesterday for meetings with President Jose Napoleon Duarte aimed at ending the country's long, bloody civil war. It was the first time in more than four years that rebel leaders had appeared in public here.

Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora, president and vice-president of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, political ally of leftist guerrillas fighting the government, arrived aboard a Colombian Air Force plane, accompanied by French, Swiss and Colombian diplomats.

A guerrilla leader said yesterday that four key points remained to be settled by government and rebel forces for the talks to be carried out smoothly, but he said the rebels plan to attend the talks anyway.

Salvador Samayoa, of the seven-member political-diplomatic commission that represents the rebels' political and military fronts in negotiations, said the unresolved points included the demilitarization of a 10km. radius around the La Palma venue of the talks, crowd control and security, who will attend as witnesses, and an opposition proposal for the writing of a joint communiqué after the meeting.

Galina Panova loves being on her toes in London

By HYAM CORNEY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. - Ten years after Galina Panova and her husband Valery left Russia for Israel in a blaze of world publicity, she is starting on the West End stage in a revival of the Rodgers and Hart thirties musical, *On Your Toes*.

It is a far cry from the roles which made her famous in the Soviet Union, but it is one which she is thoroughly enjoying and in which she achieved great success during a year's run on Broadway.

Talking in her dressing room at the Palace Theatre, just before she went on stage, Panova told this correspondent: "It gives me a chance to speak, to act, to be like a woman, as well as to dance."

The story is ideally suited to her - the attempt to persuade a Russian ballet group to perform a jazz ballet. Speaking with a heavy Russian accent, far from being a handicap, is just what is needed.

Panova has no regret about their decision to leave Russia - and has no desire to return.

"When we left, we knew we would never go back. If people have the feeling that they want to go back, they should never leave in the first place," she said.

Her mother and sister still live in Moscow and they write from time to time. "We send each other birthday cards and things like that. I send my sister books as well. I hope that she will visit me one day."

But they are not close. Her mother never forgave her for marrying Valery, though Panova is not certain if this is because he is Jewish.

"She never really explained her objections. But it hurts me, as for my sister, we never really grew up together since from the age of 10 I was away at ballet school and she was at art academy. After my father died, I never really wanted to live at home," she added.

Valery has a closer relationship with his father, 82, who lives in Lithuania, and has no problems in maintaining contact, both by phone and letter.

Since leaving the Soviet Union, the couple have extended the range of their work.

"There have been so many wonderful changes in our life. It is a miracle. If I had stayed in the Soviet Union, I would still have been dancing *Swan Lake* and *Romeo and Juliet*. Valery always believed I could do much more. He, in fact, wanted me to come to London so that I could have the exposure," she said.

Valery himself is busy at the moment directing the Royal Flemish Ballet in Antwerp - which he is taking to Israel next summer. The Belgian city is close enough for him to pop over and see his wife perform in London.

He spends much of his time as a choreographer and director but despite the fact that he is now 36 (Galina is 13 years younger), she does not think his dancing career is over.

Apart from her long stay in New York, performing *On Your Toes* on Broadway, Panova has had extended stays in Zurich, Berlin, Vienna, Sweden and other places.

But when asked where her home was, she replied unhesitatingly: "Jerusalem. We go back every year. It is the place where I feel that I can relax. I am looking forward to living there more and bringing my children up there when we decide to start a family."

She regrets it is not possible, for artistic reasons, to work permanently in Israel. There are simply not enough opportunities and openings for them. But that is about her only regret. Everything else is fine.

She is thrilled to be in London and especially to be working in the theatre in which Panova made her debut in 1910.

Slain soldier buried in village

Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. - Israeli soldier Salah Ka'abiya, who was killed in a clash with infiltrators in South Lebanon on Friday night, as reported yesterday, was laid to rest yesterday in his native village, the Beduin settlement of Ka'abiya near Nahalal.

Ka'abiya, 22, is survived by his wife and son. IDF officers, friends and relatives attended the funeral. Ka'abiya, who served in the IDF as a tracker, was posthumously promoted to the rank of samal (sergeant).

Remnants of village from the Judges' era found in Galilee

GOREN (Itim). - Members of the youth club of the Western Galilee Field School recently unearthed pottery shards in Goren Park indicating that a settlement existed here at the end of the Judges' era.

The shards made up a small mound in the park, dug after remnants of several small settlements believed to belong to the tribe of Asher were discovered around the park.

Archaeologists assess that the settlements' remnants interfered with later settlers' agricultural needs, and were therefore piled up in a mound in what is now a corner of the park. The shards made possible a better estimate of the settlements' age, said to be between the 11th and 10th centuries BCE, that is, the end of the Judges' era, and the beginning of the rule of kings.

Husband returns home a week after 'suicide'

REHOVOT (Itim). - A week after leaving his wife a note that he was going to commit suicide in Hulda forest, a man returned home yesterday morning and admitted that he had actually left because of another woman.

The wife found the suicide note on the night of Yom Kippur, and police searched for the man in the forest. Yesterday morning the husband returned home and admitted to his wife and policemen that he had gone to the nearby house of a young woman with whom he had fallen in love.

The other woman, however, had refused to let him in her door. For the last week he had been sleeping in his car in front of the woman's house.

COLOURED TVs. - Twenty coloured televisions were donated yesterday to the Navy's ships in a formal ceremony at a northern Navy base. The TVs were given by the Soldiers' Welfare Association.

YARD WARNS

(Continued from Page One)

retaliating for the closing of his London Embassy after a shooting there last April.

Police screened video film showing the exact moment that the bomb ripped through the seven-storey hotel at 2.54 a.m., killing the four and injuring more than 30 others.

The pictures, from a time-lapse security camera trained on the first-floor Napoleon Suite occupied by Thatcher and her husband Denis, showed a searing flash and rubble crashing past her window.

In Dublin, the *Sunday Press* said the decision to strike at the heart of the British leadership was taken to avenge 10 hunger-striking IRA inmates of Belfast prison who died in 1981 because Thatcher would not accept their demand for political rather than criminal status.

My beloved wife

MARGARITA (Mamzi) SPIRA

nee STEINITZ

has left me forever.

The funeral takes place at 10:30 a.m. today, October 15, 1984 at the Kfar Samir Cemetery.

Ephraim Spira

On October 12, 1984, our dear sister-in-law and aunt

RUTH F. KATZ

(née Cohn)

beloved twin sister of the late Esther Elbin, former President of Wizo-Rotterdam, passed away in Holland.

Herman Elbin - Jerusalem
Debbie and Steve Panchina - New York

The Israel Branch of the World Jewish Congress shares the grief of the Executive Director of the World Jewish Congress

Dr. ISRAEL SINGER

on the death of his

Father ז"ל

Ghali calls on Syria to join peace talks

BEIRUT (Reuters). - Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs has called on Syria and all Arabs to "face reality" and unite in efforts to find peace with Israel.

"In the absence of an agreed alternative, the Camp David agreements remain the best diplomatic framework for seeking peace," Butros Ghali said in an interview in Cairo with a Beirut weekly magazine, *Al-Nahar Arab and International*, to be published today.

"Extending Camp David will have to come from a joint effort to replace rather than merely reject it. This joint effort will have to come from all the Arabs and with Israeli participation," Ghali said.

"This I say to Syria too," he continued.

"The time is ripe to face reality of new conditions which are far removed from out-of-date slogans and over-played hands."

Ghali said Egypt hoped other Arabs, by following Jordan's example, "would rise to the challenge presented at an historic crossroads and stop maneuvering and over-stating their case."

Jordan last month restored diplomatic ties with Egypt broken in 1979 because of the peace treaty with Israel.

Ghali also repeated Egypt's view that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that Israel should drop its policies in the territories to achieve real peace.

France's Hernu talks arms with Hussein

AMMAN (AP). - French Defence Minister Charles Hernu discussed possible arms sales to Jordan during a working lunch yesterday with King Hussein.

Hernu arrived Saturday on a 24-hour visit for talks on supplying military equipment. The visit follows the U.S. decision earlier this year not to sell anti-aircraft missiles to the kingdom.

It was Hernu's second visit to Jordan in a month. Earlier talks were suspended when Hernu was summoned home after Libya and France decided to withdraw their troops from Chad.

British Defence Minister Michael Heseltine is to arrive in Jordan later this month, and Hussein has said he plans to visit Moscow soon.

Hussein told parliament on October 1 that his nation is investigating various sources of weapons because of "the negative American stand" toward filling Jordan's defence needs.

Jordan bought 36 French Mirage F-1 fighters in 1979 and obtained 20 Soviet surface-to-air missiles in 1981.

Ferry to connect Nueiba and Akaba

CAIRO (Reuters). - Economy Minister Mustapha Kamel revealed yesterday a ferry service between the Jordanian port of Akaba and Nueiba on the Sinai coast would begin in early 1985, the Middle East News Agency said.

It quoted the minister as saying the project is one of several agreed on during President Hosni Mubarak's recent trip to Jordan to boost economic and commercial ties.

Others include a new dock on the Sinai coast linked to the port of Akaba, he added.

The minister said Egypt also agreed to boost imports of Jordanian cement, potash and phosphates, and to increase the number of Egyptian workers in Jordan.

The two countries restored diplomatic ties on September 25 after a five-year break.

With profound regret, we mourn the death of

MOSES I. RICHMAN

Beloved father of
HAROLD A. RICHMAN

The Management and Staff
Astoria Hotel

To Harold Richman

Our condolences on the passing of your

Father ז"ל

Dyukan Public Relations
Eytan Loewenstein

To Harold Richman

We share your grief on the death of your

Father ז"ל

Basel Group Hotels

To Rachel Tamari

We share your grief on the passing of your

Father ז"ל

The Management and Staff
Histour

To Maurice Kahan

Chairman of the Executive Board

We share your deep grief on the passing of your mother

CHUMA MAXIM ז"ל

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Nehamkin reveals plan to limit profit margins Farm price controls in a few weeks

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A major plan to crack down on the spiralling prices being charged for local farm products has been unveiled to *The Jerusalem Post* by Agriculture Minister Arye Nehamkin.

He is holding talks with the country's agricultural wholesalers and retailers in a bid to get them to impose their own voluntary price controls and accept a limit on their profit margins.

But Nehamkin warned that if they didn't take action, he would consider imposing a ministerial regulation to bring them into line.

He believes that unless prices are pegged, in the current economic crisis, the average Israeli worker will no longer be able to afford to buy basic products such as potatoes, cucumbers and tomatoes.

Nehamkin explained that at the moment only dairy products, poultry and eggs are the subject of price controls.

In contrast, the problems involved in attempting to control fruit and vegetable prices revolved around the seasonal question of supply and demand.

According to few weeks, Nehamkin hopes all sides will agree to the new plan. It will not happen overnight, but he is confident of an agreement within a few weeks.

"We are entering a period of emergency where we will demand great sacrifices from the public including a cut in living standards," said Nehamkin.

"In such a time we cannot allow the prices of farm products to rise out of the reach of the average working Israeli."

At the moment there are not the necessary enforcement agencies at his disposal to implement the scheme. Until now the respective marketing and production boards have had their own inspectors. Nehamkin wants them to join forces and has already called on his legal department to draft regulations for a new agency.

Administrative areas problem
Nehamkin told *The Post* that another problem faced by any planned agriculture policy came from the Arab farmers of Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

He promises that once the scheme is implemented, they would also be included - although it will only apply to their produce intended for the Israeli market and not their market across the Jordan bridges.

Nehamkin also said he planned to revitalize the export of Israel's agricultural produce. As an experienced second generation farmer from

Moshav Nahalal, he claims to have some "original plans" to lift it out of the doldrums.

"If farmers want a decent living, we have no alternative but to export."

Nehamkin wants to strengthen ties with the large supermarket chains on the continent. "They are willing to pay higher than normal prices for good quality produce they can rely on. We meet both these demands," he said optimistically.

But he is well aware of the problems faced. Not only in his new job as agriculture minister but also as a former secretary to the Histadrut affiliated moshav movement, Tnuat Hamoshavim, and former chairman of CAL, the cargo airline owned by the country's agriculture establishment.

European weakness

"We will continue to suffer until the European currencies become stronger against the U.S. dollar and we must ensure that our exports are not harmed by Spain's and Portugal's future membership in the EEC."

"Also we are giving our competitors valuable agricultural know-how which is then turned against us as they compete on the same markets," he said.

But he pointed out that if Israel did not supply this help, other sources would quickly fill the gap.

Citrus crisis self-made
Turning to the crisis in the citrus industry, he declared that this had been of its own making.

For a long time now the Citrus Marketing Board and its related establishment had been in need of a complete overhaul. "Only after we have put this house in order can we turn to the government for aid," he declared.

Nehamkin also revealed proposals that would allow CAL to carry passengers as well as cargo in a bid to combat higher cargo charges that would result from bigger exports by ship and air and an immediate study of the problems faced by agricultural settlers in Judea, Samaria and Gaza.



President Chaim Herzog befriending a young pilgrim to the presidential succa yesterday.

Christians to adopt Samaria settlement 15,000 expected to take part in annual Jerusalem March

Jerusalem Post Staff

Some 5,000 participants in the Feast of Tabernacles celebration, being held in Jerusalem by Christian supporters of Israel, yesterday blocked traffic in East Jerusalem for over an hour as they marched from the Mount of Olives to the Western Wall.

Participants in the celebration will be bused today to the Samaria settlement of Einav for a ceremony marking their "adoption" of the settlement. They will plant trees. Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon will speak.

Marchers will again fill the capital's streets tomorrow. More than 15,000 people are expected to participate in the annual Jerusalem March, according to the Hapoel sports organization, which organizes the event. Marchers will begin at Neve Han and walk 23 kilometers, or at Mevaseret Zion and walk 10 kilometers.

The last leg of the march will be along Jaffa Road, and the street will be closed from before 2 p.m. until late afternoon.

Five hundred recent immigrants from Ethiopia yesterday made a Succot pilgrimage to the Western Wall, where they heard prayers in Ge'ez, the holy language of Ethiopian Jewry, from the community's religious leaders. The pilgrimage was organized by the Ethiopian Ministry, and Minister Ya'akov Tsaur welcomed them.

A short while later, some 900 olim from the West who are members of Teliha, the organization for Orthodox aliyah, gathered near the Huldah gate to the south of the Temple Mount for the movement's national assembly.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek, professors, artists and Knesset Members Yair Tzaban (Mapam), Eliezer Waldman (Tehiya) and Mordechai Bar-On will participate in the "Succa of Peace" symposium tonight and tomorrow night in Jerusalem's Liberty Bell Garden. The symposium is being organized by the Orthodox peace groups Oz Veshalom and Netivot Shalom.

The 30th annual Conference on Jewish Thought, dedicated this year to the philosophy of Rabbi Abraham Yitzhak Kook, will be held today, with sessions in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Petah Tikva and Kibbutz Sde Elihu.

Other scheduled holiday events include "Georgian Jewry in Israel Day" to be held today and tonight at Ashdod's Gan Elisheva, featuring exhibits of Georgian Jewish art and folklore, and a celebration today of Jews from Tripoli at moshav Zeitan near Lod.

Girls' pre-army courses

The Israel Defence Forces this year will hold courses for girls who have finished 12th grade to prepare them for professional roles in the army. The Education Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

Registration for next year has begun and will continue until February 15, 1985.

TRAINING - Egypt and Chad yesterday signed five cooperation protocols including one for training Chadian soldiers in Egypt. Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali announced.

3,000 make pilgrimage to presidential succa

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Do you remember me? I shook hands with you years ago in New York," a middle-aged woman asked President Chaim Herzog at his annual Succot open house at Beit Hanassi yesterday.

Most of his nearly 3,000 guests didn't pose such memory-stretching questions. Instead they told him exactly when and where they had seen him last, and boasted of having known him or his relatives as long as 60 years ago. Others said they served in the army with the president's children or had lived in the same building as his late mother.

Nearly all came armed with cameras, and hundreds presented their backs to him in order to be photographed with the president in his succa. Dozens will be disappointed to find out that in their excitement, they covered the shutter or the flash with their fingers.

In order to save Herzog from developing a swollen right hand, aides asked the visitors not to shake hands with the president, who was standing behind windowboxes full of geraniums set out as a partition. But most visitors extended their hands anyway and Herzog had to oblige.

The president said he was moved by the outpouring of goodwill and blessings from the crowd, which included Israelis, Jews from abroad and a good showing of pro-Israeli Christians attending the Feast of Tabernacles assembly in Jerusalem.

There was a young woman from Osaka, Japan who is here studying Hebrew. Russian-Jewish emigrants living in Germany who are visiting Israel: the Yemenite old man who practically lives at the Western Wall, and who blew the shofar for Herzog's income tax officials from Beersheba ("you seem very nice even though you're from income tax," joked Herzog); a young immigrant from the tiny Jewish community in Afghanistan; and ordinary Israelis from

throughout the country. One friendly pair who introduced themselves were a Catholic from Dublin, where Herzog spent his boyhood, and a Protestant from Belfast, where the president was born. "I'm glad to see a Protestant and a Catholic together at a Jewish festival," Herzog smiled.

The only recalcitrant was a little girl whose mother tried to persuade her to be photographed with the president. "You can bring the picture to kindergarten," the mother said, but the child adamantly refused.

Each of the pilgrims was presented with a miniature rose at the entrance, and some of the guests gave Herzog presents, including drawings and a tray set with embroidery spelling out "Shalom."

The president's wife, Aura, was not present as she is still recuperating from a broken leg.

Haim Shapiro adds:
Thousands of Jerusalem residents, tourists, members of the diplomatic corps and church officials yesterday attended Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek's annual Succot reception at the Citadel.

The visitors paid their respects to the mayor, admired the view, sipped juice and looked into the municipal succa, which had been decorated with children's drawings. Shaking hands at a brisk pace, the mayor paused for a moment to accept a testimonial from a group from Richmond, Virginia. A group of Ethiopian clergy greeted the mayor twice, once when they arrived and a second time for television cameras.

It was the first occasion when the Citadel itself, often known as David's Tower, was on view in its restored state. As the Jerusalem Youth Band played in the courtyard, the visitors were able to stroll through the many levels of the site, admiring architectural details from a multitude of historic periods.

Fruity new wine rivals better Beaujolais

By HAIM SHAPIRO
RISHON LEZION

This year's vintage Hilulim is light with a reasonable bouquet, fruity in taste, with a rich after-taste.

Carmel Mizrahi's young red wine, which was unveiled at the winery here last night to several hundred wine growers and employees of the cooperative, is primarily composed of the Petit Sirah strain.

A cooperative oenologist Ya'acov:

Gat explained to *The Jerusalem Post* why the company continues to invite invidious comparisons by calling the wine Israel's Beaujolais nouveau. Gat said that in his opinion Hilulim compares favourably with the better Beaujolais.

The Petit Sirah strain was used, he said, in order to bring out the light and delicate qualities of the wine. The winery will continue to celebrate its new vintage with events for the public tonight and tomorrow.

CONGRESS - The International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation, which has over 5 million members world-wide, will hold its fourth international congress in Tel Aviv from October 23 to 26.

THEATRE - The Haifa Theatre has accepted an invitation to present Yehoshua Sobol's *Soul of a Jew* and *Ghetto* at the Berlin Theatre Festival next May. The plays will be performed in Hebrew with simultaneous translation to German.

Some foodstuffs up by 105%

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV - Four major food-processing firms have raised their recommended retail prices by up to 105 per cent since August, according to the Israel Consumer Council.

The four firms are Osem, Vita, Telma and Elite. The first three defended their price hikes, pointing to rising costs of ingredients, labour, and other overheads.

Elite did not explain why its products had risen in price.

Osem added that its profits had not increased. Telma defended the

105 per cent increase in the price of its mayonnaise by pointing out that the price of oil, the main ingredient, had risen by 143 per cent.

Other price hikes by Osem included bagels, up by 49 per cent; artificial whipped cream, up 43 per cent; ketchup, up by 50 per cent.

Telma raised its sandwich spread by 105 per cent, and its hummus by 60.8 per cent. Elite raised its chocolate spread by 100.9 per cent, and its 250-gram chocolate bar by 92.6 per cent. Vita raised its soup mixes by 78.5 per cent.

Haifa crowd drowns out Kahane's message

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA - Hundreds of people demonstrated against Kach leader Rabbi Meir Kahane when he tried to stage a rally opposite the city museum in the Hadar neighbourhood here yesterday afternoon.

The angry crowd of Arabs and Jews surged forward chanting anti-Kach slogans when Kahane appeared half an hour later than scheduled.

In contrast, only a handful of his supporters were in evidence and they kept in the background throughout the hour-long proceedings.

At the start Kahane appeared in danger of being overwhelmed by the crowd, but police, who had licensed the rally, quickly moved in and threw a protective screen around him.

Taken back by the number of protesters, Kahane shook his fist at

the Arabs and shouted, "You will be the first to go."

The Kach MK tried to make his voice heard above the shouts of the protesters, but even with a loud-speaker his words were drowned out.

On several occasions police had to charge the crowd to isolate potential troublemakers, and once they used batons to push people back.

The demonstrators completely blocked the main road by the museum and traffic had to be diverted. Although a number of people were taken to one side by police, nobody was arrested.

Kahane told reporters that his visit was to highlight the "tragedy" of the Beit Hagefen Jewish-Arab community centre, which he charged is a centre for "intermarriage, assimilation and the breaking of barriers between Jews and Arabs."

The protesters quietened down with the arrival of Mayor Arieh Gurel, who said when he heard of Kahane's comments regarding Beit Hagefen, he thought it necessary to join the demonstrators and to show solidarity with the city's Arab citizens.

The mayor was cheered and carried on the shoulders of the crowd. Shortly afterwards the crowd dispersed and Kahane was able to get into his car and speed away.

Record number of tourists arrive in September

Jerusalem Post Staff

More tourists came to Israel last month than in any previous September, but the number of tourists from Arab countries was down by nearly a third in comparison with last year, the Tourism Ministry announced yesterday.

Last month 106,700 foreign tourists arrived here, 4 per cent more than September 1983.

Some 11,800 tourists came from Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon last month, 31 per cent less than the same month last year. Tourists from Lebanon totalled 3,100, compared to 8,100 last September. Some 3,600 tourists came via Egypt last month, and 5,100 from Jordan.

DO-IT-YOURSELF - Tenants of Amidar-owned homes in the Hadera region last week began painting, gardening and renovating their homes as part of a do-it-yourself project. 60 per cent of which is to be financed by Amidar, with the tenants furnishing the remaining costs.

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SOVIET JEWRY EDUCATION AND INFORMATION CENTER
An appeal from Aliya activists from the U.S.S.R., as recorded by telephone:
To the Jews of Israel!
We turn to you in this time of emergency. We appeal to you, Jews of Israel. We have always known that it is up to the State of Israel, the centre of the Jewish world, to mobilize overall Jewish activity, and in so doing enlist the tremendous resources of world Jewry, in order to protect our national interests. This has always been our conviction. However, we - who have been engaged for many years in a struggle for the return of Soviet Jews to their homeland - hereby testify:
During recent years nearly all our initiative has met with indifference on the part of the State of Israel, with appalling insensitivity on the part of its officials, and with lack of concern as to our lot on the part of the Jewish population of Israel. All these years, repeatedly and with that special Jewish inventiveness, arguments and new grounds have been brought forth to explain why Soviet Jews are entitled to neither aid nor consideration.
Your declarations, subject to political conjuncture, declarations which you yourselves did not believe, became invalidated as the political conjuncture at which they were sounded drew to an end. The activists who immigrated to Israel from the U.S.S.R. and truly wished to improve our lot, gave up, one after the other, when they came up against the solid wall of indifference and secrecy erected by Israeli officialdom in order to camouflage the lack of action on its part. And we wish to ask you, our Jewish brethren, what will you tell your children and grandchildren about our fate? How will you raise them to good deeds and justice and what will come to mind when you stand and pray before the stones of the Holy Wall?
We, Jews who are kept against our will in the U.S.S.R., united with you in a common fate, appeal to our brothers and sisters in Israel, to Sephardim and Ashkenazim, to young and old, to immigrants and native Israelis, to the sages of the Torah and the men in the street: the time has come for decisive action in order to protect the Jews of the U.S.S.R. Our fate, for the most part, is dependent on you. Each of you must recognize his responsibility, before a disaster overtakes us. Each of you must understand how much depends on individual will and action. We cry out to you: wake up! There is nothing that can vindicate disregarding the fate of millions of our people. We cry out to you in the name of our children: take action!
G. Vasserman, I. Gorodetzky, E. Lein, A. Chichlik, E. Lifson, A. Yudorovsky, M. Vinaver, L. Neizvestnaya, M. Tzivia, E. Ustevskaya, B. Elkin, L. Rokhlin, M. Averbuch, L. Nivra, E. Elman, L. Ferman, A. Chudorovsky, B. Friedman, M. Dobrinsky, M. Salzman, A. Goldsmid
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Top Soviet party leader calls for dialogue with U.S.

HELSINKI (Reuters). — A top politburo member said yesterday the Soviet Union was ready to negotiate with the U.S. on the basic problems of our time after accusing Washington of wrecking arms talks between the two superpowers.

Grigory Romanov, 61, is said by Nato diplomats to head the Party Secretariat overseeing the Soviet defence industries as well as the Soviet Union's "administrative organs" — a reference to the KGB.

After referring to the Nato deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles in western Europe which began at the end of 1983, Romanov said the Soviet Union had been forced to initiate counter-measures for the security of the Warsaw Pact.

"At the same time the Soviet Union affirms that it is still ready to

negotiate with the U.S. and conduct a dialogue on the basic problems of our time," Romanov said in a speech prepared for delivery in Helsinki.

Although Romanov did not spell out the areas for possible agreement with Washington, he said the Soviet Union considered it an extremely urgent task to prevent the militarization of outer space.

He is one of the few politburo members to serve also in the party secretariat and was tipped as a possible successor to the late Soviet leader Yuri Andropov when he died last February.

A hardliner who established his reputation by his treatment of intellectuals during his tenure as Leningrad party boss, Romanov is now regarded by Nato diplomats as Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov's effective deputy.

S. African townships tense following latest arson, riots

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters). — South African riot police yesterday patrolled tense black townships where mobs were dispersed the previous day with birdshot, rubber bullets and tear gas.

The unrest was the latest in almost two months of trouble in which over 80 blacks have been killed.

The police headquarters in Pretoria said the worst violence on Saturday was in Tsakane, 125 kilometres east of Johannesburg, where hundreds of blacks went on a rampage.

Crowds of up to 1,000 set beer halls alight, stoned government

offices, set fire to a tractor, two trucks and two shops, and stoned police guarding another beer hall.

British legislator Donald Anderson meanwhile arrived in Johannesburg yesterday en route to Durban, where he was to meet three opposition political leaders who took refuge in the British consulate more than four weeks ago to escape political detention orders.

Anderson, Labour Party spokesman on southern Africa, said at the airport his four-day visit is partly for fact-finding and partly to "express solidarity" with the fugitives.

Passive resistance for Bangladesh

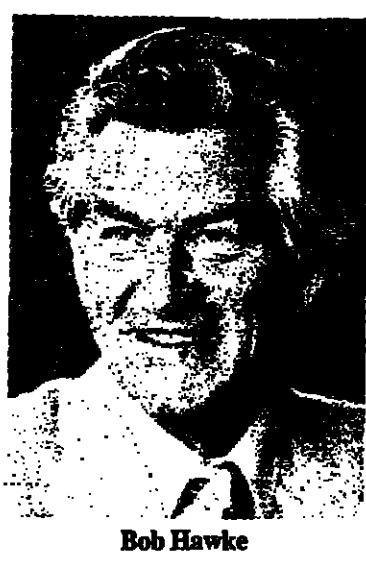
DACCA (Reuters). — Bangladesh's opposition leaders, addressing rallies of tens of thousands of people here yesterday, announced a campaign of non-cooperation in a bid to force the government to meet their conditions for elections.

They also called for a 24-hour national strike on December 8, the date set by the country's military ruler, President Hussain Mohammad Ershad, for parliamentary polls.

They said they would stage what

they called a resistance fortnight from October 27 and urged people to stop paying taxes from December 9 when a fully fledged campaign of non-cooperation with the government would start.

The programme was announced by the two main opposition alliances led by Sheikh Hasina Wazed and Begum Khaleda Zia and the Islamic fundamentalist Jamat-e-Islami Party at separate rallies protesting against military rule.



Bob Hawke
Australian premier struck in face by cricket ball

CANBERRA (Reuters). — Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke was struck in the face by a cricket ball while playing against a press team in Canberra yesterday.

Hawke attempted to hit a delivery from Melbourne Herald correspondent Garry O'Neill over the mid-wicket boundary. But he deflected the ball onto his face, smashing his glasses, and fell to the ground clutching his head.

He was taken to a hospital for eye checks but was later allowed to leave. The accident left him badly grazed under an eye.

Turkish FM in Iraq for talks on Kurds

BAGHDAD (Reuters). — Turkish Foreign Minister Vehit Halefoglu arrived here yesterday to discuss bilateral cooperation, an Iraqi official said.

Informed sources in Ankara said the visit was to discuss action against Kurdish guerrillas who have killed eight Turkish soldiers in the past week.

Turkish troops have come under repeated attacks from guerrillas since starting a major operation near the border with Iraq after raids on two towns in mid-August.

Turkish forces crossed into Iraq last year in a search for Kurdish guerrillas fighting for a greater measure of self-rule. The guerrillas are active in a wide strip of rugged, mountainous territory along the Iraq-Turkey border.

11th game for women's chess title a draw

MOSCOW (AP). — World chess champion Maya Chiburdanidze and challenger Irina Levitina played the 11th game in a draw yesterday, the news agency Tass said.

Tass said the two resumed play after adjourning on the 41st move on Saturday and Chiburdanidze offered the draw. The score for the match, being held in Volgograd, now stands at 6.5-6.5. The first of the two Soviet women to score 8.5 points wins the title, with victories counting as one point and draws splitting the point.

If the score is tied 8-8 at the end of 16 games, Chiburdanidze will retain her title.

Greens take root in West German politics

BONN (AP). — The anti-establishment Greens, once considered the faddish flower children of West German politics, have alarmed traditional parties by taking root in the electorate.

Support for the party of pacifists and environmentalists has been growing like a weed at the expense of the three big parties on the left and right, recent elections have shown.

A poll released by the Election Research Group of Mannheim said 10 per cent of West Germans now support the Greens — almost double the 5.6 per cent of votes they gathered in March, 1983 to enter parliament for the first time.

The same poll registered 43 per cent for the ruling Christian Democratic Union, 40 per cent for the opposition Social Democrats and just 4 per cent for the Free Democrats, who govern in coalition with the CDU in Bonn.

The Greens are represented in five of the country's 11 state parliaments and are expected to enter two

more next year. In June, they earned their first seats in the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France, with 3.2 per cent of the vote nationwide.

The party scored between 5.6 and 3.6 per cent in recent communal elections in three states.

Although hardly sensational, these local figures put the Greens in the pivotal role of third party that makes or breaks governing majorities in many West German cities and towns, including Munich, Cologne and Dusseldorf.

They are already involved in a "toleration" agreement that allows the Social Democrats to govern in Hesse state.

The party that is against Nato, nuclear weapons, atomic power and wearing conventional clothing in the Bonn parliament appears to have benefited from several trends in West Germany, say politicians and analysts.

The Greens have capitalized on growing public concern about eco-

logy, nuclear war and the cynical deals of the established parties.

"In recent years, more people have become concerned about the arms race and the environment, especially the death of forests," said Hans-Jochen Vogel, a leading member of the Social Democrats, the party researchers say has been bled the most by the Greens.

"The Greens have been able to take advantage of these trends," he told reporters.

Vogel said the Greens may have also gained from public disgust over the so-called Flick scandal, which has spotlighted shadowy campaign financing practices of the three traditional parties.

Former economics minister Otto Lambsdorff, a Free Democrat, goes on trial next January charged with accepting illegal political donations from the Flick Holding Company of Dusseldorf. "People are saying, 'I don't want anything to do with the established order,'" Vogel added.

Fire put out on Greek ship in the Gulf

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP). — Teams of firefighters have extinguished flames in the Greek-owned Gas Fountain, but the situation remained perilous yesterday aboard the bombed gas tanker in the central sector of the Persian Gulf.

"Fire might break out again," said one salvage company executive. "Three tugboats spent the night combating fire, which is now totally under control."

The ill-fated tanker was hit by three rockets fired by an Iranian warplane hours after it had lifted a shipment of propane and butane from the eastern Saudi Arabian terminal of Ras Tanura.

The Gas Fountain became a "glow of fierce fire" seconds after it was attacked" before noon Friday.

Japanese police search for deadly sweets

TOKYO (AP). — Some 10,000 policemen patrolled 9,000 supermarkets and other retail shops in western Japan yesterday — one week after blackmailers threatened to leave more poisoned candy on store shelves, reported police officials.

Blackmailers calling their group "The Man with 21 Faces" declared that they had planted 20 boxes of poisoned candy in Osaka and other cities. The candy was said to be tainted with cyanide, but no one has been injured by the poisoned candy.

Early last week, the blackmailers also sent letters to major newspapers in western Japan saying another 30 poisoned packages would be put on store shelves by Wednesday. They have demanded 100 million yen (\$410,000) from Morinaga in a letter containing 30 grams of sodium cyanide, sent last month to the company's Osaka office.

Mondale adopts new tactic: Reagan's a nice guy, but—

ST. PAUL, Minnesota (Reuters). — Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale has started praising President Ronald Reagan instead of attacking him in an odd twist to the November election campaign.

The new technique is to say that the popular president is "a nice guy" but misguided.

In numerous speeches and news conferences, Mondale has said something nice about the president as a person before starting to savage his policies.

A top Mondale adviser agrees it is a calculated tactic. He said Mondale began experimenting with the good-will approach earlier this month in a speech commenting that Reagan wants peace "as much as anyone else," but adding that the quest for peace requires more than just dreaming about it.

To the surprise of many, the former vice-president adopted the ploy wholeheartedly during their recent TV debate in Louisville, Kentucky.

"I'm going to give the president some credit," Mondale said towards the end of the debate.

"I think he has done some things to raise the sense of spirit and morale, good feeling, in this country."

Mondale's adviser believed the move "threw Reagan off his stride," and said the tactic was tailor-made for use against a popular opponent.

"It's clear people don't dislike Reagan, but he's out of touch," the adviser commented. He said Mondale is using the new tactic to offset the president's ability to use a likable personality to divert attention from issues.

A poll conducted after the debate showed yesterday that the Democratic candidate has made significant gains in New York State. Mondale has cut Reagan's lead in the second most populous state by 10 points, leaving Mondale four points behind in the race for the White House, according to the poll released by The New York Times.

Moi wants Kenya to 'dance to his tune'

NAIROBI (Reuters). — Kenyan leader Daniel arap Moi yesterday celebrated the sixth anniversary of his presidency after assuming a new tough image that has shaken up political life in this East African country.

Seen as a strong leader by Kenyan political opponents six years ago, Moi has since firmly stamped his mark on the presidency, and in recent weeks has swapped his avuncular image for a tough-talking public profile.

His main rival, former attorney-general Charles Njonjo, is effectively neutralized in the political wilderness, awaiting the outcome of a six-month judicial inquiry into his conduct.

Moi meanwhile has assumed a much tougher image and had demanded loyalty from the nation.



Daniel arap Moi (Camera Press)

"Everyone should dance to my tune," he said last month.

Italian MP: Mafia still undefeated

ROME (AP). — A leading parliamentarian was quoted yesterday as saying that the Mafia is much bigger than believed and that despite recent crack-downs, "it is not prudent to claim victory" over the mob.

Sen. Saverio D'Amelio, Christian Democrat vice-chairman of parliament's anti-Mafia commission, also told an Italian news weekly that politicians "from all parties" had links with the Mafia.

D'Amelio's remarks to the magazine *Citta Domani* were carried by the Italian News agency Ansa.

"It will not be easy to defeat this octopus of a thousand tentacles," he was quoted as saying. The Mafia is frequently referred to as "La Piovra" — the octopus.

Acting on the confessions of jailed Mafia chieftain Tommaso Buscetta, police have recently arrested 62 suspects in Sicily and issued more than 300 arrest warrants. Police sources have said at least 60 other long-sought Mafia figures eluded the raid.

D'Amelio was the second top-level Italian official who has cautioned about excessive optimism about the results of Buscetta's confessions.

Defence Minister Field Marshal Mohammed Abdel-Halim said the armed forces were ready to provide half the technicians needed for various irrigation projects in the Sinai.

CAIRO (Reuters). — Egypt hopes to irrigate about 2,430 square kilometres of the Sinai under a scheme to pump Nile water under the Suez Canal, according to Irrigation Minister Essam Radi.

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Sports

Israeli chance

By HYAM CORNEY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — Israel has a great chance of victory when they play Northern Ireland in a friendly soccer international in Belfast tomorrow.

Billy Bingham, the Irish manager, has chosen only three members of his regular team in the squad of 16 players, preferring to use the game as an opportunity to assess players who have yet to win international honours. Northern Ireland have a vital World Cup qualifying match against Finland next month, and Bingham is looking for players to strengthen his World Cup bid.

"I have included players in the squad for the Israel match who are on the verge of international recognition and who could be used in the senior side within the next few months," Bingham said.

One of the three recognized internationals chosen is the Manchester United striker Norman Whiteside. Ironically, he has been having difficulty in gaining a place in his club side this season.

Women at play

By JACK LEON
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Twenty-five overseas entries from 15 countries and seven local women are competing in the Israel Tennis Association's \$10,000-Gali women's pro-tournament at the Haifa Tennis Centre, which gets under way at 10 a.m. today and continues through Saturday. Top seeds in the 32-strong main draw are Switzerland's Eva Krapf, West German Gabriela Dino, Elisabeth Ekblom of Sweden and Britain's Cath Drury.

The Israeli participants — all accepted as direct entries — are Orly Blumstein, Racheli Blumstein, Sagi Doren, Raeli Sverdloff, Ilana Berger, Sarit Shalev and Yael Vitale. Tournament referee is Ronnie Sender, one of the country's top marathon runners.

No action on umpire

Jerusalem Post Reporter

No action is planned by the Israel Tennis Association in response to the official complaint by the Swiss Tennis Federation about the umpiring of local official, Aharon Sapir, during a recent Grand Prix tournament and the Davis Cup tie between the two countries.

ITA chairman David Harnik confirmed: "The association has taken note of the complaint, but no action is being taken at present at this end."

Travelling rackets

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. — Israel's top two tennis players, Shlomo Glickstein and Daniel Perlman, today open their challenge for the \$75,000 Cologne Cup, marking their return to Grand Prix competition after a one-month break. They continue their European tour with tournaments in Vienna (\$100,000) and Stockholm (\$250,000).

Both have been accepted as direct entries in the 32- or 64-strong singles draws of all three tournaments. This underlines the greatly-enhanced status of Perlman on the Grand Prix circuit, by virtue of his now having climbed with astonishing rapidity to the ATP's world singles rankings, six places higher than Glickstein. When they played together in North America in August, Perlman — then around 120 in the standings — was asked to qualify in all 64- or 32-draw meets. Glickstein, now 73 on the ATP computer, was as usual a direct entry.

Twenty-six-year-old Glickstein and Perlman, who was 32 yesterday, will form new team up in doubles whenever possible in Grand Prix competition. The two Israelis are due to play in South Africa and Australia next month.

Squash tourney

RAMAT GAN. — The Israel Squash Racket Association's fourth annual National Junior Championships are being played off over the Succot holidays at the Kfar Hamaachah courts here. The meet continues today and ends tomorrow, starting at 9 a.m. on both days.

SCOREBOARD

MARATHONS. — Kito Hidaki of Japan won the Felling marathon in a course record time of 2:14.44. West German Lothar Svanepoel won the second Peace Marathon, covering the 42-kilometre course from Marathon to the old Olympic stadium in Athens, in 2:28.53.

HANDBALL. — Iber of Valencia beat Marcebi Tel Aviv 26-14 (14-7) in the first round of the European Handball Champions' Cup for Women in Valencia.

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TO GRADUATES AND FRIENDS OF ULPAN AKIVA

The Israel Association of Applied Linguistics (IASAL) in cooperation with the Department of Adult Education, Ministry of Education and Culture, and Ulpán Akiva, will hold its 11th Annual Conference on October 16, 1984 at Ulpán Akiva, Green Beach Hotel, South Netanya.

The Conference will consist of symposia and lectures

LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LANGUAGE LEARNING

The Conference could be of interest to teachers of Hebrew, Arabic, English and other languages, and to educators in such language-related fields as writing, editing and translation. The Conference will commence at 8.30 a.m. and will close at 6 p.m. For further information or/and travel directions, please telephone: 053-52312/3/4.

AD125-15-721



Honorary President of the Trustees Committee of Laniado Hospital awarded the title "Friend of Netanya"

Henry Roth, Honorary President of the International Trustees Committee of Laniado Hospital received the "Friend of Netanya" award from the mayor of Netanya for his extensive activity on behalf of and contribution to the Laniado Hospital, Netanya.

The award was presented at an impressive ceremony held Succot eve at the Ohel Shem Hall in Netanya. Laniado Hospital reported that Mr. Roth has aided the hospital in its work ever since its establishment 10 years ago. Mr. Roth met the *Admor* during the Holocaust and they were interned together in a concentration camp. (Communicated)

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10/14/84

Talking Points

Debates Shift The Focus And Perhaps The Odds

By HOWELL RAINES

FOR the first time since the week after the Democratic convention, the Reagan campaign appeared to be on the defensive and the President's strategists were uncertain and squabbling among themselves about how to respond.

This was the overarching message to emerge from the busiest week of the fall campaign. It started with the debate on Sunday, sponsored by the League of Women Voters, between Walter F. Mondale and a "Great Communicator" clearly off his game. Mr. Reagan's halting performance raised the stakes for the debate on Thursday between Vice President Bush and Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro. The New York Times/CBS News Poll showed a strong plurality of voters thought Mr. Bush outperformed Mrs. Ferraro. But most analysts credited Mrs. Ferraro with providing the dramatic highlight with her convincing display of spirit in warning Mr. Bush against "patronizing" her. The next day, Mr. Bush jolted Reagan strategists with a locker-room boast that extended to three the remarks from his campaign that could be considered shuns on Mrs. Ferraro.

By Friday, the President was on the road again for one of his carefully choreographed campaign extravaganzas — in this case, a whistle-stop tour of Ohio in the railroad car used in 1948 by Harry S. Truman. But such showmanship could not gloss over the fact that an election that had looked like a runaway was on a competitive footing again, and that the Democrat nominees, although still distinct underdogs, had a fighting chance.

For several days last summer, the Republicans stumbled on how to deal with the Democrats' choice of a woman as Vice Presidential candidate, while Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush were issuing contradictory statements on the likelihood of a postelection tax increase. Last week, everyone from Mr. Reagan to the White House doctor seemed confused about how to deal with the "age issue" that smacked the 72-year-old President after the debate in Louisville.

Mr. Mondale had predicted that the President would falter under the pressure of the debate outside the "question-free zone" imposed by the protective aides. Senator Paul Laxalt, general manager of the Reagan campaign, blamed the deficiencies in the President's television performance on White House aides who "brutalized" Mr. Reagan beforehand with statistics. In the 1980 debates, the signature line had been Mr. Reagan's, as when he chided President Carter: "There you go again." But when he tried the same line last Sunday, Mr. Mondale rebuked him in a familiar, almost chatty style that left the incumbent literally mumbling under his breath. James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff and reportedly the voice of Mr. Laxalt's wrath, conceded that the President had been "tentative" and "wasn't as strong and clear" in his debate summation as he was four years ago. The White House was concerned about its policies as well as its candidate's performance; the day after, Mr. Reagan promised to oppose cuts in Social Security benefits for future as well as current retirees.

Concern Over Age Issue

Even allowing for Mr. Reagan's performance, the blossoming of the age issue was an extraordinary example of the press feeding upon itself, prompting Republican complaints about imitative zeal. The first story appeared in the pages of the President's staunch editorial friend, The Wall Street Journal. That evening, the network news shows had their own age stories, complete with videotape replays of Mr. Reagan's verbal stumbles. But the stories apparently rested on a sound foundation of public concern. The New York Times/CBS News Poll, taken after the debate, indicated that 49 percent think Mr. Reagan is no longer so sharp as he used to be.

The age issue is a subject the Reagan re-election team has long recognized as a major threat. Hour upon hour, photo opportunity after photo opportunity have been spent trying to "inoculate" him, to use the White House term. But the one thing they couldn't protect Mr. Reagan from was the impact of television, the medium that he of all politicians knows how to use and for the first time failed to turn to his advantage. Whether or not the question of age sinks in with the public, strategists on both sides acknowledge that Mr. Mondale enhanced his leadership image, invigorated Democratic crowds along the campaign trail, and, most important, gave voters a reason to think again before casting their ballots. Peter



People's scorecard

Poll of registered voters who say they are likely to vote in November

The New York Times/CBS NEWS POLL

	Candidate preferences			Total
	Reagan-Bush	Mondale-Ferraro	Undecided	
Who won Sunday night's debate?				
Reagan	26%	1%	14%	17%
Mondale	50	93	68	66
Who won Thursday night's debate?				
Bush	78%	5%	22%	47%
Ferraro	4	73	19	31
How did Sunday night's debate affect your opinion of Reagan?				
Think better of him	8%	0%	13%	6%
Think worse of him	7	42	10	20
Did not affect opinion	82	56	62	72
How did Sunday night's debate affect your opinion of Mondale?				
Think better of him	29%	73%	58%	47%
Think worse of him	6	2	0	4
Did not affect opinion	63	23	27	46

Based on telephone interviews of 547 people conducted Tuesday and 430 on Thursday night. Totals do not add up to 100 percent because some people expressed no opinion.



The New York Times/Paul Hestros (Mondale), Sara Krulwich (Bush and Ferraro); Associated Press

D. Hart, the poll taker for Mr. Mondale, said the morning after, "It opened up a whole new pool of voters that weren't there five days ago."

The question of the effects of that debate on the Vice Presidential debate. Coming off weeks of erratic campaigning that had shaken the confidence of White House

strategists in Mr. Bush's ability to perform under pressure, the Vice President, in Philadelphia, did a better job than Mr. Reagan of arguing the President's case. Then came Mr. Bush's aside, to a longshoreman in Elizabeth, N.J., that "we tried to kick a little ass last night."

Earlier in the week, the Vice President's wife, Barbara, had said she wanted to call Mrs. Ferraro a name that "rhymes with rich" and Mr. Bush's press secretary, Peter Teeley, had characterized the Democratic candidate as "bitchy." A Reagan campaign official excused Mr. Bush's crack as part of the "macho game" of politics; a Democratic official said the remark showed "a contempt for women that has been implicit" in Republican policy. Mr. Bush's capper may have obscured any gain from the Vice Presidential debate. And it may have helped Mrs. Ferraro achieve credibility she needed as the first woman on a major party ticket, by making her seem dignified in comparison to her opponent.

In any case, the Vice Presidential debate and its aftermath increased the pressure on Mr. Reagan in the final Presidential debate next Sunday, in Kansas City. The problem for the President is not only that the terrain, foreign policy, is one on which public opinion polls have indicated the voters may be less friendly. He faces an opponent reinvigorated by Republican misdeeds. By Friday, Mondale strategists were predicting that hardcore Democrats, representing 40 to 45 percent of the electorate, were returning to Mr. Mondale. They regard the next Reagan-Mondale debate as a showdown battle for the swing vote composed of independents and "soft Democrats" still in the Reagan column.

Seven days ago, Mr. Mondale, down 15 to 23 points in most national polls, was regarded as having no real chance for those voters. But if Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush continue their efforts in his behalf, Mr. Mondale will be in excellent position to drive at making a comeback as dramatic as that recorded in 1948 by Harry S. Truman, the man whose train Mr. Reagan was riding at the end of the gloomiest week for Reagan-Bush '84.

Overture to Rebels

Duarte's Big Gamble For Peace

By JAMES LEMOYNE

SAN SALVADOR
JOSE Napoleon Duarte described it as an "audacious act" in a strategy session with his aides, and many diplomats agreed. Cutting through diplomatic red tape, the Salvadoran President unexpectedly announced before the United Nations General Assembly last week that he would seek a meeting with the leftist guerrilla opposition in a bid to end the five-year civil war.

His gesture raised high hopes among Salvadorans, many of whom count relatives and friends among the more than 50,000 civilian victims of the war. But as both sides began talking about talks, using Roman Catholic churchmen as intermediaries, it was far from certain that the initiative could be translated into an agreement or even into a meeting.

On a wider scale, diplomatic efforts by the so-called Contadora group of countries to reach a negotiated solution to Central America's conflicts also headed into a period of hard bargaining last week. But regional peace prospects, centering principally on Nicaragua, remained as fragile as those in El Salvador.

In his speech, Mr. Duarte said he would go unarmed into the heart of guerrilla territory, 45 miles north of the capital of San Salvador, to meet the rebels at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in the town of La Palma.

The bid to meet the rebels was calculated to attract support for Mr. Duarte's four-month old Government, his aides said. They added that the army high command supported the decision. Mr. Duarte had backpedaled from campaign promises to meet the rebels, indicating that he wanted the right conditions — a stronger hold over the military and conservative forces in general — before taking such an initiative. Aides had said this would probably not happen until next year. He appears to have moved faster in establishing his power than even his supporters had expected. But a danger from the right persisted. Mr. Duarte was threatened yesterday by a group of death squads grouped in the Secret Anti-Communist Army, which accused him of treason and made him "a target of our military action."

On the eve of an anticipated rebel military offensive, Mr. Duarte said he would offer the rebels a chance to participate in elections, a proposal that rebel leaders have rejected in the past. They have called instead for a direct share of power in a "government of broad participation." This bid was in turn rejected by Mr. Duarte, who said that "power can only be given through a popular vote." But if the rebels do not turn up tomorrow or reject an offer to participate in free elections, he can be expected to condemn them for preferring guns to ballots and thus undercut their international standing.

An Argument Over Format

At week's end, preparations for the meeting were still up in the air. Rebel leaders were warning that Mr. Duarte's public declarations were not the appropriate way to forge a mutually agreeable format for tomorrow's meeting and were holding out for better security guarantees.

Although caught by surprise, American policy makers lost little time in backing Mr. Duarte's effort after some initial reservations from Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering. Secretary of State George P. Shultz praised him during a brief stopover in El Salvador and President Reagan used the Salvadoran President's olive branch to take a swat at the Sandinistas. "If only the commandantes in Nicaragua would make the same offer to forces of resistance there," Mr. Reagan said, "we would all be much closer to true peace in Central America."

Tensions in the region remain high, partly because of Washington's frigid relations with Nicaragua despite continuing talks between American special envoy Harry W. Shlaudeman and Nicaraguan Vice Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco. Although a State Department spokesman described the discussions as "substantive," Sandinista sources say the two remain far apart.

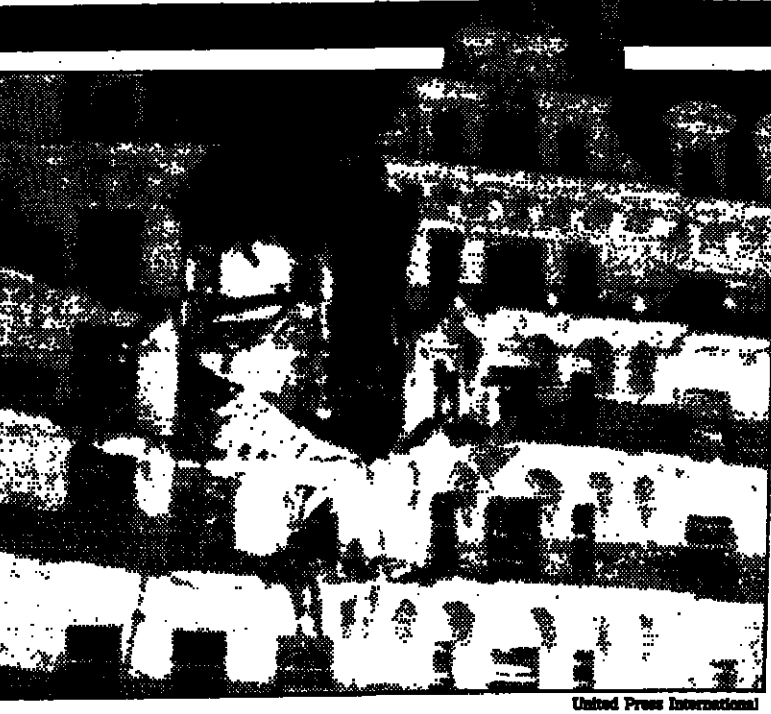
The participants in the Contadora peace talks also appear to be locked in a struggle for the political high ground. After a 20-month negotiating effort, the four Contadora mediators, Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico and Panama, recently proposed a draft peace treaty to the five Central American states. The treaty calls for eventual removal of foreign military advisers from the region, free elections, political amnesty and a negotiated end to the conflicts. Nicaragua's leaders made a headline-catching move of their own by announcing they would accept the accord in its present form. American officials, unprepared to come to terms with the Sandinistas on the basis of the draft agreement, characterized the Sandinista declaration as "hypocritical."

Nicaragua's neighbors, reportedly urged on by American diplomats, are now calling for tighter verification measures to ensure that the treaty would be carried out. Sandinista officials have responded that efforts to amend the accord would cloud prospects for peace. Central American foreign ministers who are scheduled to meet this week are likely to have heated discussions.

"We suddenly found our friends had second thoughts and began to find defects in the accord," a senior Contadora diplomat said in expressing concern that the region might be edging toward war, not peace. "People are looking for excuses not to take on obligations."



United Press International
President Duarte and Secretary Shultz in San Salvador last week.



The shattered front of the Grand Hotel in Brighton, England.

This time, the I.R.A. comes close to Thatcher

3

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The Nation

Congress Goes Home, Leaving Baggage Behind

As is often the case in an election year, the Congressional session that ended last week may be remembered more for what it didn't do than for its accomplishments.

In its closing days, Congress gave the White House one of its few victories of the legislative season, a package of Federal anticrime measures that will revamp bail and sentencing procedures. For much of the first half of his term, President Reagan was clearly king of Capitol Hill. But in the just-concluded 98th Congress, most proposals to which he assigned high priority made little progress.

These included tuition tax credits, line-item veto power and a constitutional amendment to require a balanced Federal budget. Moreover, the President largely failed to enact his agenda of social issues, including efforts to ban abortion and reinstate organized prayer in the public schools. (He did win a minor victory when Congress passed a bill allowing student religious groups to meet on school property.)

It wasn't only Mr. Reagan's favorites that stalled. A bill that would have overturned the Supreme Court's "Grove City" decision — said by critics to have narrowed civil rights enforcement to specific programs rather than to entire institutions — cleared the House by a wide margin but was smothered in the Senate by a conservative filibuster. The Senate put off until 1985, when the ratification process will have to begin anew, a treaty, which has been pending for decades, outlawing genocide. And last week as Congress rushed for the exits, a batch of other politically charged issues — including whether the immigration statutes should be rewritten, another batch of MX missiles built and anti-overseas forces in Nicaragua supported — were put aside for next year. "It was not as productive a session as I would have liked," said Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the House majority leader.

The Year's Record

For all the bickering, the House and Senate gave final approval to a comprehensive trade bill designed to make American-made goods more competitive abroad and a measure that provides copyright protection for manufacturers of semiconductor chips.

Earlier in the year, Congress, among other things, agreed to reduce the Federal deficit by \$63 billion by raising certain taxes and cutting spending: crack down on drunken driving by teen-agers; stiffen the rules that cover the handling and disposing of hazardous wastes; make it easier for spouses to collect the pensions of vested workers who died before retiring; and overhaul the bankruptcy court system.

Last-Minute Muddle

Late last week, both houses agreed on a \$470 billion spending measure covering much of Washington's overhead in the fiscal year that began Oct. 1. But seemingly irresistible partisan considerations resulted in a session-ending muddle. Taking up Congress's last bit of unfinished business, the Senate voted down, 46 to 14, a bill raising the Government's borrowing authority by \$251 billion. Democrats who sided with conservative Republicans to defeat the measure, which had already cleared the House, said they had wanted to force the Republicans who control the Senate to have a hand in miring the Government even deeper in debt.

"The Democrats always play this game, it's a ritual and drill," said Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., the retiring majority leader. "It always produces a level of brinksmanship. This time we fell off the edge of the bluff." The bill subsequently passed 37 to 30 — with not a single Democrat voting "aye" — after a half dozen Senators sped back to Capitol Hill, some aboard specially dispatched military aircraft.



Senate majority leader Howard H. Baker Jr. (left) and minority leader Robert C. Byrd informing President Reagan that Congress had adjourned Friday.

Prices of Goods Take a Dip

There was good news in the nation's economic numbers last week, surprising some of those who make their own money predicting such things. The Labor Department reported that prices for finished goods fell by 0.2 percent in September, mainly because of lower food and gasoline prices, and the Commerce Department chimed in that retail sales rose by 1.6 percent last month.

But it was good news mainly for retailers, even though the sales increase only partially made up for two months of declines, and for President Reagan, whose spokesman, Larry Speakes, trumpeted the two statistics as a "winning combination." At the same time, however, it was clear that those who buy what the retailers sell should not expect to pay less than they had been. The Consumer Price Index, which rose 0.5 percent in August, was expected to show another increase when September's figures are reported October 24.

Prof. Donald Ratajczak, director of economic forecasting at Georgia State University in Atlanta, said he expected the next Government report to show that consumer prices rose by 0.4 percent in September. That would suggest that inflation, which has risen at 4.2 percent so far this year, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, may now be rising at a slightly faster rate.

Meanwhile, there were also suggestions that the strength of the dollar was a wild card that wasn't being given serious enough consideration. Many economists credited the decline in wholesale prices not to confidence in the economy but to fear of imported products, the prices of which are held down by the dollar's strength. And Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige warned that the Administration must soon act to reduce the budget deficit because the United States could not continue to rely on heavy foreign investment — attracted in many cases by the strength of the dollar — to meet its financing needs.

Our Fish, Their Fish

In April, the United States and Canada, bickering since 1977 about rights to the rich fishing grounds that stretch between New England and Nova Scotia, went to the World Court with competing sets of boundaries they wanted imposed on the area. The court, whose ruling was announced in The Hague last week, essentially split the difference, drawing a line roughly midway between the proposed borders.

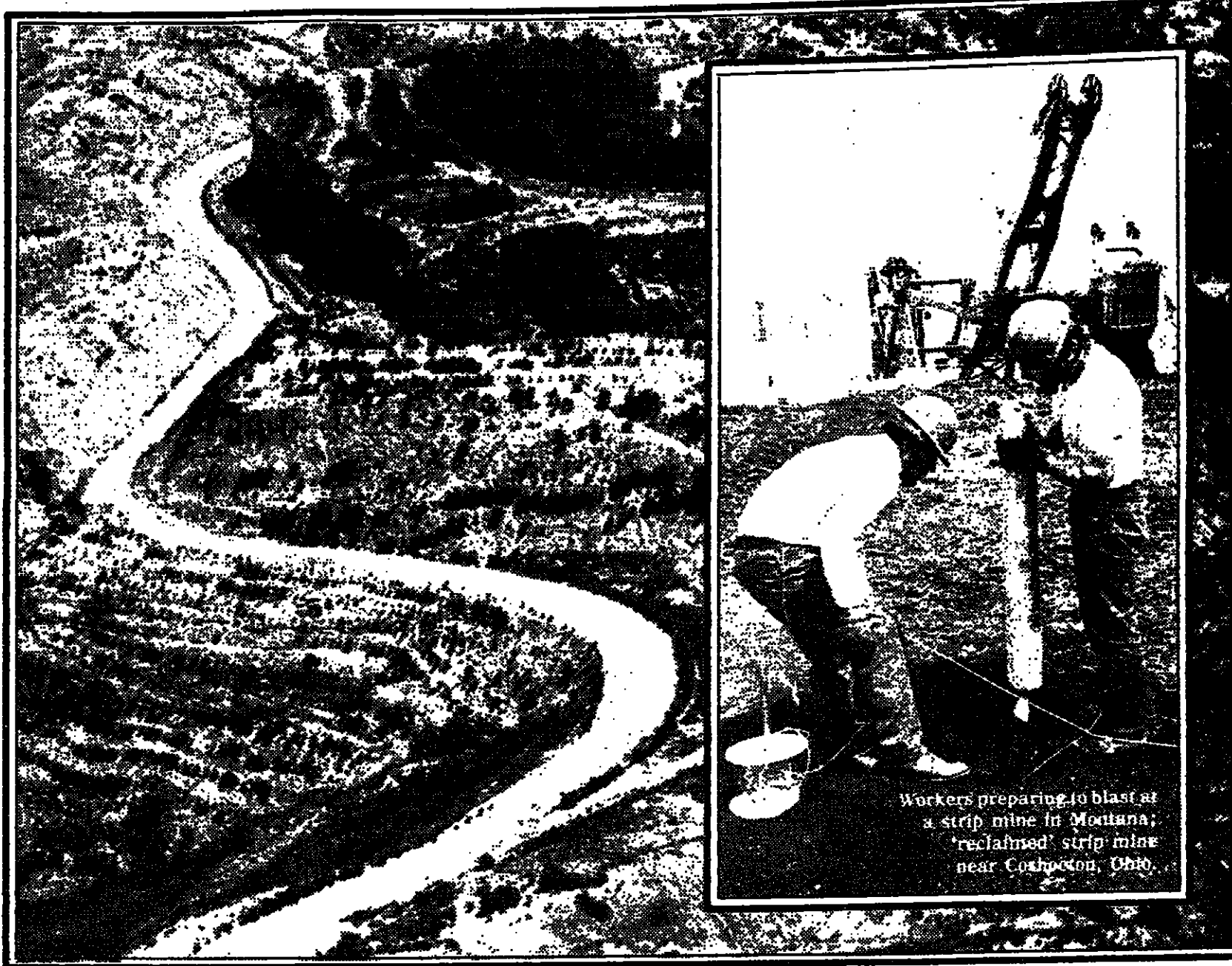
The dispute stemmed from decisions Ottawa and Washington made to extend their offshore claims from 12 miles to 200 miles. Their differences were submitted to the court when the United States Senate refused to ratify a treaty, struck in 1979, that provided for joint management of the disputed waters, some 30,000 square nautical miles in the Gulf of Maine. Canada and the United States agreed to accept as final the verdict of the court, which doesn't have enforcement powers.

During his presentation to a five-judge panel earlier this year, Davis R. Robinson, a State Department legal adviser, said that because United States fishermen had worked the region since the 1820's, it should be regarded "as American as apple pie." Canada's Attorney General at that time, Mark McGowan, argued that approval of Washington's claim to the entire area could mean a loss to the Canadian economy of \$75 million to \$100 million.

A Government spokesman in Ottawa said last week's ruling, which awards Canada 25 percent of the area, "assures the maintenance of Canadian fisheries on which the livelihood of many communities in southwest Nova Scotia depends." In Washington, a State Department official said that, all in all, he was "not overwhelmed."

Michael Wright, Caroline Rand Herron and Carlyle C. Douglas

Settlement Last Week Aimed at Forcing a Crackdown



Workers preparing to blast at a strip mine in Montana; 'reclaimed' strip mines near Coshocton, Ohio.

Munkmeyer/Mimi Forsyth and Paul Conklin

Many Strip Miners Play Without Rules

By BEN A. FRANKLIN

WASHINGTON — Seven years ago, when President Carter was signing the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act into law, he observed that "in many ways this has been a disappointing effort." The remark may have been one of the great understatements of the environmental age of the 1970's.

Mr. Carter, of course, was speaking retrospectively. It had taken nearly 10 years, and sufficient Congressional support to overcome two vetoes by President Ford, to get the law on the books. And in the end, it had been considerably softened by the lobbying of a coal industry that had fought bitterly to block any strip-mine reclamation measure.

In 1977, however, neither Mr. Carter nor the overwhelming majority of Americans who he said favored an end to strip-mine abuses could have guessed that the disappointment he expressed then would deepen after the law had been signed. Even the "watered down" law, to use President Carter's phrase, was to be undercut by an Interior Department that would not enforce it.

But last week, after being compelled by an environmentalists' lawsuit to review the record of the Office of Surface Mining, the agency created to administer the law, the Reagan Administration seemed ready to agree that, seven years later, it was in some ways almost as if the law had not been adopted.

In a settlement of the suit, initiated five years ago by Save Our Mountains and the Council of the Southern Mountains, the department not only admitted to a failure to enforce the law but agreed to permit the plaintiffs to monitor future enforcement efforts. The consent to such over-the-shoulder watching, according to lawyers in the case, may be unmatched in the history of suits to compel government action.

But it was a measure that William P. Clark, the Secretary of the Interior, was said to regard as "necessary catch-up ball." Mr. Clark, according to Interior Department officials, was to initial the settlement himself tomorrow.

The recognition that the Interior Department had failed to obey the strip-mine law cast the new Secretary, long an intimate of President Reagan, into the role not only of confessing environmental error but of reversing the efforts of his predecessor, James G. Watt.

The 1979 suit demanded that the department enforce the strip-mine act, which requires mine operators to restore "disturbed land" to its approximate original contour, to backfill and regrade "highwalls" — the sheer rock faces left by excavation — to replant trees and pasture and to prevent siltation and pollution of streams.

Under Mr. Watt, lawyers for the department argued that enforcement would not be cost efficient and that the whole question of whether to enforce the law was something over which the Secretary had "absolute discretion." Both arguments were rejected.

'Virtual Collapse'

"Flouting the law," "abdication responsibility" and "failing miserably" to catch and punish strip-mine violators were some of the conclusions contained in recent court opinions and in a Congressional subcommittee report on the Office of Surface Mining. The House Government Operations Committee's subcommittee on environment, energy and natural resources, said last week that there had been a "virtual collapse" of the agency's mandated penalty-assessment system against strip-mine violators.

The subcommittee noted that in his 1982 "reorganization" of the strip-mining agency, Mr. Watt had simply abolished the agency's penalty as-

essment office. Its report uncovered \$150 million in uncollected fines for strip-mine reclamation failures — \$72 million of it in fully processed, undisputed, unappealable, final penalty assessments.

In addition, the report said that some 1,700 "cease-and-desist" orders imposed in flagrant cases were never enforced. As a result, the cessation orders were ignored by strip-mine violators who quickly learned that the agency was toothless.

The subcommittee noted that there had been a few comic moments of law enforcement zeal. It found that, under Congressional pressure, the Office of Surface Mining had turned to the private sector and hired commercial bill collectors to pursue some cases.

But the agency's records were in such chaos — either in card files that suffered from being outdated or misplaced, or on hastily purchased computer equipment that the staff had not learned to operate — that Dun & Bradstreet, for example, given a contract to collect the most promising \$6 million of the agency's \$150 million penalties, came up with \$30,000.

The failure of enforcement, Congressional critics charged, also had the effect of penalizing the majority of law-abiding coal producers who had met the added costs of compliance or had paid those penalties that had been assessed.

The Interior Department's settlement of the suit appeared to be both a recital of enforcement failures and a promise to do better. "There are some things in it that are pretty onerous," said John D. Ward, a former Colorado coal executive whom Mr. Clark appointed strip-mine director in August. "But for the most part," said Mr. Ward, who is regarded as an environmental modernist, "these are things that had to be done, anyway. We decided that there must be other things in life than lawsuits."

Some at Tennessee State Fear Loss of Institutional Identity

Desegregation Worries a Black College

By WILLIAM E. SCHMIDT

NASHVILLE — It had become, over the last 16 years, one of the longest-running legal battles of its kind: a lawsuit aimed at desegregating a system of higher education in Tennessee that both civil rights groups and the Justice Department described as unjust and racially discriminatory, a legacy of when Jim Crow ruled the South.

But when a Federal judge in Nashville issued an order last month designed to settle the dispute — and to create a system "in which race is irrelevant" — the most vehement protests came from black students.

At the center of the controversy is Tennessee State University in Nashville, a mostly black school of some 7,700 students. It was founded in 1912 to serve blacks, who were then barred, by law, from attending white colleges.

But in recent years, the Federal court here began to focus more and more on the school's racial mix. Federal District Judge Thomas A. Wiseman last month called the school the "heart" of the desegregation problem, arguing that the school's recent history suggested resegregation rather than integration.

A decree by Judge Wiseman, which grew out of a settlement endorsed by both the state and the parties to the lawsuit, among them the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense Fund, directed the school to work toward an objective of at least 50 percent white faculty and administration by 1989, and a 50 percent white undergraduate student body by 1993.

That won't be easy: more than 90 percent of this fall's freshmen are black.

The order also called for enrolling more blacks in state professional schools and putting additional state money into Tennessee State, objectives that Dr. Frederick Humphries, the university's president, described as positive. But Dr. Humphries worries whether other state schools will be as diligent in adding black faculty and administrators as Tennessee State must now be in its hiring of whites.

"Let's just say we all have to be diligent to in-

sure that the worst does not come out of this order," he said.

Among students and some faculty members at Tennessee State, the court order has provoked outright anger. Many fear it will lead ultimately to the destruction of an institution regarded not only as a symbol of black pride, but also as a refuge for disadvantaged blacks unable to get into other state schools.

"Blacks did not create Tennessee State," said Prof. Andrew Jackson, a sociologist at the school. "To say, as Judge Wiseman did, that Tennessee State is the heart of the problem is like saying blacks are responsible for slavery because we allowed ourselves to become slaves." Last week, students on campus began circulating petitions asking that the Justice Department appeal the judge's order. Though the department was a longstanding party to the lawsuit, it refused to agree to last month's settlement, arguing among other things that the 50-50 black-white racial objective amounted to an arbitrary quota. The Reagan Administration has consistently opposed racial quotas as unfair, viewing them as giving racially preferential treatment to one group at the expense of another.

"Let's just say we think the Reagan Administration is doing the right thing for the wrong reason," said David Charles Mills, a member of the student government group here that has organized protests against the Federal court action.

Among other things, students are demanding that if Tennessee State must achieve a prescribed racial mixture, so should other state colleges and universities that are now overwhelmingly white. "We want to be sure," Mr. Mills said, "that blacks who will now not be able to attend Tennessee State will have somewhere else to go." The anger and dislocation felt among



The New York Times/Andy Green
Students at Tennessee State University in Memphis.

blacks at Tennessee State is not new. In recent years, state-supported black colleges across the South have found themselves the target of desegregation programs as a result of lawsuits originally brought to benefit black higher education. Many blacks have strong emotional ties to these schools, which provided an avenue of upward mobility when other ways were blocked and now count among their graduates the largest share of the nation's black leadership.

The 1968 lawsuit sought to block plans by the mostly white University of Tennessee to expand a branch faculty in Nashville. Opponents argued that such a facility would compete with Tennessee State for both

state funds and white students and therefore have the effect of perpetuating the illegal dual system for blacks and whites. In 1979, in an effort to achieve greater racial balance, the Federal courts ordered the two campuses to be merged under the auspices of Tennessee State.

But since then, Tennessee State has become more rather than less black, a trend that some white faculty members at the school argued was deliberate. But many black students on campus say that the school has a better record of desegregation than other schools in the state, such as University of Tennessee at Knoxville. Counting graduate students and those attending night classes, the student body at Tennessee State, some faculty members argue, is 34 percent white.

"I sympathize with the students at Tennessee State and feel they are being asked to bear a disproportionate share of the burden," said George Barrett, a lawyer and longtime civil rights advocate who argued the desegregation suit in 1968. "But the Constitution of the United States is colorblind. You can't have all-white schools. And you can't have all-black schools."

The World

U.S. and Moscow Trade Charges Of Cheating

A report accusing the Soviet Union of violating its arms control commitments for military advantage has been in the White House files since January. An expurgated version was issued last week, a day after similar charges by Moscow against the United States, at the insistence of conservatives in Congress.

Ronald Reagan has been under fire from the Democrats for being the first President since Dwight D. Eisenhower not to have concluded an arms agreement with Moscow. But the report by an advisory panel of experts raises questions about the value of all arms agreements, accusing Moscow of "deliberate deception, misdirection and falsification of data during negotiations." Conservatives like Senator Steven D. Symms, Republican of Idaho, wanted the report published to blunt attacks by Walter F. Mondale.

The panel reviewed Soviet compliance with treaties over some 25 years. It said United States ability to verify agreements had not stopped violations and that quiet diplomacy aimed at insuring compliance had been "largely ineffective." In an accompanying letter, the President seemed more guarded. He said the Administration "continues to be seriously concerned about Soviet behavior" and was pursuing the matter in "confidential discussions." Sensitive to charges that he had not talked to any high-level Soviet officials, the President had delayed release of the report lest it get in the way of his meeting with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko Sept. 28.

Tass, the Soviet press agency, angrily rejected the report as a "fabrication" and called it an attempt to justify the Administration's policy of "frustrating" arms talks.

In conventional weapons, the Institute of Strategic Studies in London reported last week that the Soviet bloc was gradually increasing its numerical superiority and was closing the technological gap with NATO. The institute said, however, that the overall balance still favors aggression, risky for either side. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger told his NATO colleagues that the number of Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed against Western Europe had increased from the 378 estimated by NATO in January. Moscow rejected this assertion, too.

Aquino Panel Weighs Charges

A citizens panel investigating the murder of Philippine opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino was split last week on how far up the military hierarchy it should go in charging a conspiracy. Some feared increasing the country's already considerable political tension by accusing people at the top.

The panel had before it a 497-page memorandum from four lawyers who had questioned and cross-examined 193 witnesses during the 11-month inquiry. The document asserts that Mr. Aquino was shot to death by one of his Government escorts on Aug. 21, 1983, as he emerged from a plane that had brought him back from his American exile.



Gen. Fabian C. Ver

Eighteen members of the military, including the chief of staff of the armed forces, Gen. Fabian C. Ver, and a former Government worker were involved in the plot, according to the lawyers. Others named include the chief of the Manila police, Gen. Prospero Olivares, and the head of the Aviation Security Command, Gen. Luther Custodio. The panel's

hesitation and delay in releasing a report that would be more or less based on the lawyers' findings seemed to center mostly on General Ver. Naming him was seen as particularly delicate because of his close association with President Ferdinand E. Marcos and the possible effect on the military. Mr. Marcos is reportedly not mentioned.

The Government has maintained that Mr. Aquino was shot by a Communist-hired gunman, Rolando Galman. Mr. Galman was killed by troops at the airport just after Mr. Aquino was slain. Rejecting this version, the lawyers say that the Aquino killing was carried out by one of his five military escorts. An airline technician testified he saw the escort shoot Mr. Aquino on the plane's staircase but did not see the killer's face.

Egypt, Jordan Stir Things Up

"We Egyptians always make historic visits," President Hosni Mubarak said last week as he embarked on three days of meetings with King Hussein of Jordan. Although Mr. Mubarak's visit to Jordan, the first by an Egyptian President, may not be in the same historical category as Anwar el-Sadat's 1979 trip to Israel, it did shed light on the latest power alignments of the volatile region. By receiving Mr. Mubarak, Jordan underlined its refusal to continue the Arab ostracism of Egypt begun when Mr. Sadat made peace with Israel.

The two leaders discussed the "Palestinian problem," a reference to the Syrian-backed rebellion against Yasir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization. The split has complicated dealings with Israel on Palestinian rights in the West Bank and Gaza.

Syria is also backing Iran in its four-year war against Iraq. Ending a 22-day lull, Iraqi planes hit the Greek-owned supertanker World Knight as it approached Iran's Kharg Island refineries. Three officers, two British and one Indian, and four Hong Kong crewmen were killed. Three days later, Iranian planes bombed an Indian tanker.

King Hussein said he hoped Iraq would soon follow his example by restoring diplomatic relations with Cairo. (Iraq said it was preparing to restore relations with Washington.) Syria's press, denouncing the Mubarak-Hussein meetings as treason, issued veiled threats of assassination. Envoys from Libya, Algeria and Southern Yemen hurried to meetings in Damascus. And Syria announced its President, Hafez al-Assad, was flying to Moscow tomorrow for a "working visit" with his main arms supplier.

But the Soviet Union, which also recently restored full relations with Egypt and signed a weapons agreement with Kuwait, seemed to be looking beyond Syria. Last week, Moscow was host to the leaders of both Yemens. The Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, met with President Ali Nasser Mohammed of Southern Yemen, a longtime ally. Later, Mr. Chernenko entertained President Ali Abdullah Saleh of the Yemen Arab Republic and signed a 20-year friendship treaty with him.

Latin Americans Thank Carter

Jimmy Carter toured South America last week meeting people who said they were indebted to him for their liberty and, in some cases, their lives. He was welcomed by two Presidents, Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina and Fernando Belaúnde Terry of Peru, who took power from military regimes that had been under pressure from Carter Administration human rights activists.

He also met with Brazil's President João Baptista Figueiredo, a general who has arranged for a civilian to replace himself next year. Millions of Brazilians are grateful, said Leonel Brizola, the Governor of Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Brizola believes President Carter helped save his life when Uruguay's military junta expelled him from his exile haven in 1977.

In Buenos Aires, Mr. Carter's luncheon guests included Jacobo Timerman, who says Carter policies saved his life when he was jailed and tortured by the Argentine military, and the Nobel Peace Prize winner, Adolfo Pérez Esquivel who was grateful for the former President's help in getting him out of prison. Reflecting on the deaths and disappearances of thousands of Argentines during the 1970's, The Buenos Aires Herald said the Carter Government "did more than any other group of people anywhere for the cause of human rights in Argentina."

Mr. Carter accused the Reagan Administration, which says it is working behind the scenes while avoiding public criticism of friendly countries, of having "sent a clear signal that the human rights policy had been abandoned."

Milk Freudenheim and Henry Glazier

Tories Stick to Their Guns on Ulster Despite Brighton Bombing



The Government chief whip in Parliament, John Wakeham, was among the injured in Grand Hotel bombing in Brighton last week.

This Time, the I.R.A. Comes Close to Thatcher

By JO THOMAS

LONDON — The political murder that is a mind-numbing accompaniment to daily life in Northern Ireland but registers only intermittently in the rest of Britain made a shocking return to center stage last week. The Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the bomb that wrecked the Grand Hotel in Brighton, killing at least three people, injuring a Cabinet Minister and coming close to killing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and leading members of her Government. The explosion, which cut a gash through four floors of the white Victorian building, killed Sir Anthony Berry, a Conservative member of Parliament, Eric Taylor, a party official, as well as a woman thought to be the wife of a member of Parliament, John Wakeham. He was injured with at least 33 others. Rescuers continued to dig through the rubble yesterday.

Millions of breakfast-time television viewers saw the popular Minister of Trade, Norman Tebbit, bloody and moaning in agony, pulled from

the rubble of the ocean resort hotel where he had been buried for four hours, and the Prime Minister, who barely escaped injury, vowing grimly that "all attempts to destroy democracy by terrorism will fail."

The I.R.A. seemed to be promising more trouble to come. "Today we were unlucky," it said, "but remember, we only have to be lucky once. You have to be lucky always. Give Ireland peace, and there will be no war."

Irish terrorists have killed 82 people and injured more than 1,000 outside Northern Ireland since 1972. Sinn Féin, the organization's political arm, once contended that "one bomb in London is worth 100 in Belfast." The death toll in Northern Ireland during the same period was 2,182 men, women, and children, including 861 members of the police and British Army.

The bombing at Brighton was a reminder of the suffering in the province and of the difficulty of coping with terrorism in a free society. "This is the kind of situation with which people in Northern Ireland have lived for a very long time," said

John Selwyn Gummer, the Conservative chairman. "This would not have happened in Russia or in a totalitarian state," said Lord Fitt, who formerly represented Northern Ireland in Parliament. "But we live in a democracy. If you begin to impinge on people's freedom by stopping people walking down the street or into a hotel, you are no longer living in a democracy." In Belfast, however, shoppers and hotel visitors are frequently searched; the flower tubs outside City Hall are to stop car bombs, a goal accomplished less esthetically elsewhere with large boulders.

"The level of killing is still horrific," Douglas Hurd, the newly appointed Cabinet secretary for Northern Ireland, said as he asked fellow Conservatives for their support. "That is one reason why it is not enough simply to say that we will keep things going as they are."

Foreign Minister Peter Barry of Ireland warned recently that unless progress is made next month, when Mrs. Thatcher plans to hold talks with Dr. Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, the situation will become "more bitter, more difficult, more unstable, and more dangerous than anything we have had to face in Anglo-Irish relations in this generation." And the New Ireland Forum, a consortium of four political parties opposed to violence and representing 90 percent of the nationalist voters on both sides of the border, has warned that "the immediate outlook for the North is extremely dangerous unless an acceptable political solution is achieved. The long-term damage to society worsens each day that passes without political progress."

A Warning Against Inaction

But many Catholic nationalists see little prospect for improvement in Northern Ireland, where they are a minority. Protestants control virtually every sector of the economy and the provincial government, but they see themselves as an endangered minority on an island of Catholics. They have vowed not to give an inch toward the Catholic goal of reunifying the two Irelands.

Commenting on the Forum's report in July, James Prior, Mr. Hurd's predecessor as Northern Ireland secretary, said the situation had reached the point where it would be worse to do nothing than to act.

Last week, Irish and British politicians viewed the bombing as an attempt to wreck next month's Thatcher-FitzGerald meeting by enraging the Conservatives. They also saw it as an I.R.A. attempt to show that it could still launch a major attack after the Irish Government's recent seizure of seven tons of arms and ammunition from the trawler Marita Anne off the coast of County Kerry in the largest arms capture since 1973. The police said yesterday that the bomb might have been planted weeks ago, possibly under floorboards, with a precision timing device.

Accusing the I.R.A. of seeking to divide the Irish and British people, Dr. FitzGerald said that the carnage would only "reinforce the growing determination of the people of Great Britain and Ireland that we are in this together and that the will of the people — not that of the evil bombers — will prevail and endure."

"Protestants and Catholics alike are anxious above all that such momentum as exists for a better future should be maintained," Mr. Hurd told the Conservative delegates at the debate on Northern Ireland went ahead on schedule only hours after the bombing. "We all know the difficulties, for they leap at us daily in our working lives, sometimes in tragic form," he said. "But the difficulties do not excuse us from making the attempt, and I ask for your help and your understanding as we move forward."

Meeting Wage Demands Could Hurt Credit Standing

Argentine Labor Has Alfonsín in a Bind

By LYDIA CHAVEZ

BUENOS AIRES — The official euphoria that followed Argentina's agreement last month with the International Monetary Fund has disappeared. From playing the hero's role in challenging American bankers and staging standoffs with the I.M.F., the Government has been forced to confront its bleak and politically explosive internal economic situation. On the face of it, President Raúl Alfonsín's task seems nearly impossible: How can the Government control inflation running at nearly 700 percent, cut the budget deficit, and keep the unions happy?

In keeping with the I.M.F. agreement, the Government has announced a new wage policy. Although by most standards it is a timid attempt to bring inflation under control, the plan provoked Jorge Triaca, a director of the General Confederation of Labor, who represents 70 percent of the country's unionized workers, to announce that labor was "in a state of alert."

The labor leader's choice of words appeared to reflect more the Argentine flare for the dramatic than any immediate prospect of a head-on collision with the Government. The Peronist-led labor unions and the Radical Party Administration disagree substantially on how to remedy the country's economic ills. However, labor's biggest complaint and its most potent leverage against the Government has been the President's failure to develop a comprehensive economic plan.

Already eight months in office, officials have offered only piecemeal solutions to inflation, many of which have most directly affected the labor force and none of which have worked. Labor leaders want to see, for example, the Government follow through on its promise to raise state revenues by curbing rampant tax evasion.

Without a plan that involves other sectors, labor leaders ask, why should their members make sacrifices? "If a Government with 52 percent of the votes isn't capable of putting the economy in order there is no possibility that anyone will make sacrifices," Mr. Triaca said as he sipped yerba mate, a strong Argentine tea, in his office in a poor neighborhood of Buenos Aires.

Without a long-range plan, the Government has had to fight with labor over each attempt to control wages. An example came two weeks ago. Generally, the Government has announced wage guidelines at the beginning of each month keyed to the expected inflation rate. As the year has proceeded, however, the Government has increasingly underestimated inflation. In September, for example, wage guidelines were set at 16 percent while the estimated inflation rate was closer to 24 percent.

The Government has now abandoned the month-to-month strategy and set the wage guidelines for the three remaining months at 14 percent a month. At the same time, the Government said workers would be reimbursed for the inflation losses they incurred between July and Sep-



Trade union members demonstrating against new wage policy in Buenos Aires.

tember in two installments before the end of the year. Finally, the Government promised to make up for the losses in the last quarter by raising real wages 6 percent at the end of December.

This plan, albeit timid, a banker noted, is at least an attempt to slow inflation and cut the deficit. And foreign banks, he said, will not come through with any money until the country's inflation rate slows. But labor leaders are unhappy.

strong ties to the military. But in recent months their popularity has risen. Without an economic plan, union reformers who seek to oust the Peronists have little with which to defend the Government. The rise in the popularity of the old union leaders is particularly troublesome to the Government now that union elections are under way. The old guard is likely to be re-elected and be in power about as long as Mr. Alfonsín.

Kremlin Raises Consciousness on 'Revanchism,' West Germany Is Concerned About Trees

Europe Seems Less Worried About NATO's New Missiles

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

BONN — Just a year ago, the youthful leaders of a self-confident street coalition were threatening to make West Germany "ungovernable" through demonstrations if NATO went forward with the deployment of American Pershing 2 and cruise missiles. In many capitals, the threats were taken seriously. Editorial pages were filled with anxious commentaries about a profound crisis in the Western alliance. The mood in Bonn, the epicenter of the perceived crisis, trembled at the boundaries of hysteria.

Having survived the drama of deployment, NATO now looks a little more solid; while to the East, interestingly, the Warsaw Pact nations have developed discipline problems. Marshaling its troops for a reprise last month, the West German antimissile leadership managed to turn out only 25,000 people — rather than a predicted 120,000 — to protest NATO military maneuvers in the Fulda Gap. "Maybe Fulda was a little too soon," acknowledged Alfred Mechttersheimer, an organizer of the demonstration. "It is a major step to convert an antimissile movement into an antiwar movement."

Others would say that the agenda, and intellectual fashion, have shifted. Opinion polls show West Germans to be seized with concern over an endangered environment — the dying Black Forest, for example, has become a symbol of national angst — while peace and even unemployment have momentarily receded in importance. In defense, the politicians have moved on to new issues, such as the decision Bonn is facing of whether to extend military service in the 1980's from 15 to 18 months to compensate for a shrinking pool of draft-age men.

At the height of last year's missile debate, the Soviet

Union had a handle on Western European opinion through its participation in the Geneva arms limitation talks with the United States. But by walking out of the talks, then emplacing new missiles of its own in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, Moscow appears to have forfeited its standing among Western leftists. "The Russians have been playing the issue worse afterwards than before," a Western envoy commented. "They've been blustering and indecisive." The picture of a growing, misanthropic Soviet Union has been sharpened by the Reagan Administration's election-year enthusiasm for dialogue and understanding with Moscow. And although it is mixed with resentment over high interest rates, there is a widespread Western European admiration for a surging American economy that has managed to cut unemployment, something that has not yet happened here.

New Soviet Campaign

The situation is less happy inside the Warsaw Pact. There a vigilant tone is set by Moscow's propaganda campaign against what is known as West German "revanchism." Chancellor Helmut Kohl's purported aspiration to rewrite Europe's postwar frontiers along the lines of Hitler's Third Reich. In contrast to the Soviet attacks on deployment a year ago, the revanchism campaign has stirred only phlegmatic incredulity in West Germany. But, according to Western diplomats in Budapest and East Berlin, its main targets lie not in NATO but in the Warsaw Pact itself. Since the Warsaw treaty comes up for renewal next year, the Soviet leadership evidently needs to evoke the original reason for the 30-year-old organization: confronting the rearmament of the young West German state.

But revanchism may be less on the mind of the East



East German leader Erich Honecker, right front, and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko celebrating 35th year of East German state.

European man in the street, particularly in Hungary and East Germany, than the fear that the chilly winds blowing from Moscow could mean a shrinking of cultural freedoms and contacts with the West. Tiny pacifist groups in East Germany and Czechoslovakia have been quelled by the authorities. By accusing the Kohl Government of revanchism, Moscow makes it all the more difficult for

smaller Warsaw Pact countries to have contacts with Bonn.

The first to be taught this lesson was Erich Honecker, the East German Communist leader, who was forced to cancel a milestone visit to Bonn to avoid Soviet displeasure; his example was followed by Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian President, who also regretfully put off his West German trip. (Rumania's maverick leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, seems to have successfully defied the Russians, and is expected in Bonn tomorrow.)

Moscow was evidently worried that the Honecker visit would be interpreted as a symptom of indiscipline and weakness within the Warsaw Pact. At last weekend's celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the East German state, Mr. Honecker scampers briskly back within the Soviet fold, dropping his earlier conciliatory tone toward Bonn and lashing out on cue at "revanchism" next door. Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, looked on approvingly.

But the tightening of the Warsaw Pact ranks could have at least one meaning. Some diplomats and Eastern European officials argue that an additional Soviet reason for sabotaging the Honecker trip was to prevent East Berlin and Bonn from getting in the way of an incipient dialogue between Moscow and Washington. "I

think there will be a global mini-détente after November," predicted a senior Hungarian official in Budapest. "The Soviets are really playing chess, so they do not like sudden moves." If this interpretation is correct, relative tranquility within NATO and the Warsaw Pact would facilitate the principal players' concentration on their opening gambits.

Israel Reduces Demands in Lebanon and Turns Attention to Its Economy



The New York Times/Charles Higgins Jr.
Prime Minister Shimon Peres in New York last week.

Peres Visits Washington for Warmer Ties, Increased Aid

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

WASHINGTON — Shimon Peres's first trip to the United States as Prime Minister of Israel ended last week with at least one likely achievement. As a result of the talks here, American and Israeli officials seem convinced that relations are apt to be considerably more harmonious than during the past seven years of Likud rule. The new national unity Government is expected to be more cooperative, more supportive and less critical of the United States than the Governments of Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir, which had a penchant for undermining American policy in the Middle East.

In part this change is due to the more pragmatic, less ideological orientation of the new Labor Prime Minister. Mr. Peres has little in common with the aggressive, tough-minded Likud leaders, who seemed to relish picking fights with the United States. But the change goes beyond personalities. Mr. Peres, recognizing that Israel faces what may be its most severe economic crisis since independence, seems determined to do nothing to endanger his quest for massive American aid beyond the record amounts currently provided.

At a dinner here in his honor Tuesday night, Mr. Peres told a story that revealed much about Israel's dependency. He recalled that when former Prime Minister Levi Eshkol was Minister of Agriculture, an aide came to him, saying, "There's some bad news; there's a drought." Mr. Eshkol asked, "Where? In Israel or in the United States?" When the aide said, "In Israel," Mr. Eshkol sighed with relief and said that as long as it was not in the United States, Israel could manage without trouble. Mr. Peres then went on to say that he was glad it

was raining in Washington because the economy in Israel was "dry."

In his talks in Washington, and later in New York, Mr. Peres made it clear that his Government would seek to stretch American good will to the limits. Even before the new Government was formed in September, the Reagan Administration had taken steps to make the American aid program more useful to the Israelis. This fiscal year, Israel will receive from the United States \$1.2 billion in economic aid and \$1.4 billion in military aid.

Not only is the total of \$2.6 billion the largest amount given any country, it is also grant aid, which does not have to be repaid. In the past, Israel has had to repay with interest at least half of the military aid. But with Israel's interest payments to the United States now running as much as the country receives in economic aid — some \$1.2 billion yearly — Washington decided to give the aid gratis.

A Joint Group Formed

To make Israel's balance of payments situation easier, the Administration also agreed to give Israel its economic assistance now, in one allocation, as soon as the money bill is signed by the President. Usually, such aid is given recipient countries in quarterly installments.

But Mr. Peres said he needed much more, and pressed his case in lengthy meetings with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, Herbert Stein, the Nixon Administration's chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, who is serving as a Shultz adviser, and other economic experts. Although Israel is trying to tighten its belt, cut down the inflation which is running above 400 percent a year, and staunch the flow of foreign currency out of the country, it

could not put its economic house in order and maintain its military forces at the necessary level without massive American help, Mr. Peres insisted.

He said that military aid should be raised to about \$2 billion a year, and economic aid — direct budget assistance — to the same level for at least the next two years. So large were these increases that the Administration requested time to study them to see if they could be pared down. It is by no means certain that Israel will get all it is asking. The two countries set up a Joint Economic Development Group, which is to include government and non-government economic experts from both countries, to study the reform program in Israel and the amounts of aid that would be available.

This group's expertise could also help to insure that Congress will accept its recommendations with little change. Not only will questions be asked next year on whether limits should be put on aid to any one country, but there will undoubtedly be supporters of Israel who will press for even more assistance than this group might recommend.

Although Israel's economic crisis was the main subject of the talks here, there was a thorough review of the war and peace issues that usually predominate in such meetings. On the whole, the Americans liked what they saw. Mr. Peres seemed anxious to withdraw Israeli forces from Lebanon and offered a plan, which, had it been acceptable to Mr. Begin two years ago, might have avoided much of the trouble in Lebanon. He said that Israel would agree to pull its troops out of Lebanon without a simultaneous Syrian withdrawal, and without any political concessions from the Lebanese. In return, Mr. Peres said he wanted a set of security guarantees from Syria, and an assurance that the Israeli-backed militia in southern Lebanon could continue to operate.

Whether Syria will satisfy the Israelis remains uncertain. But the reduced Israeli demands seem to make it easier for the United States — when it decides the time is ripe — to mediate the terms for Israel's pullback. Mr. Shultz, having been embarrassed by the failure of his 1983 mediation mission, wants to be sure that Syria is ready to make some concessions before he agrees to put American prestige on the line again.

Under Pressure From Washington, Obote Relaxes Strictures

Uganda's Opposition Party Grows in a Window of Tolerance

By CLIFFORD D. MAY

KAMPALA, Uganda — On the second floor of a concrete building that also houses a pharmacy, an evangelical fellowship and a beauty salon, Uganda's Democratic Party occupies a warren of small dingy offices. Inside, the intense discussions and enthusiastic hustle and bustle recall the mood associated with alternative newspapers and campus political organizations in the United States. In contemporary Africa, highly vocal legal opposition is rare. It is extraordinary in Uganda, which has been singled out by American officials as having one of the world's most serious human rights problems.

The oddity is not lost on the Democratic Party leader, Paul Ssemogerere. "Why am I here?" he asked during a recent interview. "The Government wants political respectability. They want to be viewed as democratic. They want economic assistance and they know that comes not from Moscow but from Washington and the E.E.C. (the European Economic Community). When they are sick, they want to go to the best hospital in the West. They like a Western life style."

Long before the United States estimated in August that more than 100,000 people had been killed in Uganda, largely as a result of army attacks on civilians or by starvation in areas where insurgent forces operate, Mr. Ssemogerere made similar charges. "I was convinced by 1981 that the rate of killing was already higher than was the case at any time under Idi Amin," he said. As many as 500,000 Ugandans are believed to have died in the 1970's during the Amin dictatorship.

Without commenting on the number of dead, the Government has accused Washington of trying to undermine its "image and authority." A small American military program was suspended. In an effort to placate hurt feelings, the State Department recently sent James Thynen, a human rights specialist, to Kampala. A visit by Assistant Secretary of State Chester A. Crocker followed.

Mr. Ssemogerere describes his organization as a center party. "In America, we would be closer to the Republicans than to the Democrats," he said. "We believe in a mixed economy and place great value on individual initiative and human rights." But Ugandan politics has always had an ethnic and religious base. The 30-year-old Democratic Party's main constituents are members of the predominantly Roman Catholic Baganda tribe, the

largest ethnic group, with about a third of the 14 million population. Most live in the Luwero triangle, where guerrillas led by Yoweri Museveni have been waging a jungle war since the 1980 elections that brought Milton Obote back to power. The elections were rigged, Mr. Museveni and Mr. Ssemogerere say. The Democratic Party holds 35 elected seats in the 120-seat Parliament.

"I don't support violence," Mr. Ssemogerere said. "But it is the Government, through its seizure of power and subsequent policies, that made the guerrilla movement inevitable. Even many people who do not believe that Museveni is the right leader for the country have joined him because they believe that the only way things can be changed in this country is through violence." "For about two months after the elections," he said, "soldiers, secret police and the youth wing of Mr. Obote's Uganda Peoples Congress ran amok, looted our offices, pulled down our flags, and killed large numbers of D.P. leaders." Government spokesmen reject these accusations as false or grossly exaggerated.

Mr. Ssemogerere, an urbane, soft-spoken 52-year-old former science teacher, joined his party as a university student in Kampala in the 1950's. He was arrested by then-Prime Minister Obote's Government during a 1969 crackdown on the opposition. He spent 13 months in prison and was released after General Amin deposed Mr. Obote in 1971. Two years later, when the Amin executions began, Mr. Ssemogerere left the country. He studied at universities in Pennsylvania and New York and returned to Uganda after Idi Amin was overthrown in 1979 by rebels with the help of Tanzanian troops.

Today, Mr. Ssemogerere is widely respected, even among many on the other side of the fence. An Obote administration official conceded privately that he is a man of great integrity and intelligence. But many Ugandans and Western diplomats say that as a Catholic and a Baganda, he would be unlikely to command the support of the army, which is largely drawn from historically antagonistic northern tribes, if he came to power in next year's elections.

Mr. Ssemogerere said no decision had been made on his party's participation in the elections. He did not sound overly hopeful. "Obote believes he is the best qualified person to run this country," Mr. Ssemogerere said. "He has no intention of stepping down even if the majority of the people demand it."



Occidental's Shaky China Deal



Workers move coal at the Datong coal fields in northeastern China.

Delays threaten huge coal project, but Dr. Hammer insists it's still on.

By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN

SHUOXIAN, China — The rolling brown hills of northern Shanxi Province seem a logical place to start digging the world's largest open-pit coal mine. Shanxi Province is China's leading

source of coal, accounting for well over one-fifth of the 715 million tons produced last year.

But a potentially mammoth joint venture between the Occidental Petroleum Corporation and the Chinese Government to exploit Shanxi's new Pingshuo mining area has yet to materialize after four years of strenuous negotiations and no fewer than three interim contracts.

Notwithstanding the optimistic predictions from Occidental's venerable chairman, Armand Hammer, and a highly publicized contract timed to coincide with President Reagan's visit to China last April, the concluding agreement, promised for last July, has still not been signed.

"We've got a lot of criticism on this

deal with China," Dr. Hammer said last week in New York at a meeting of securities analysts. "You've got to learn a lot of patience and learn to say no" to the Chinese.

He attributed the delays mainly to dealing with China's bureaucracy. "It would be a shame if we got cold feet," he said, "and I assure you, we're not going to get cold feet."

John J. Dorgan, Occidental's executive vice president for finance, said that the July date for completing the contract had now been extended to Dec. 15. "There is no cash input from Occidental and no exposure after completion," Mr. Dorgan said, assuring the analysts that even if the project never goes through, Occidental won't be hurt financially.

The New York Times/Christopher S. Wren

The joint venture, which is expected to cost \$600 million, has been plagued by a shortage of financing, despite a \$160 million credit line stitched together by the Bank of China and six other Western banks.

More problems developed this month. Peter Kiewit Sons Inc., an Omaha-based construction company, backed out of its earlier agreement with Occidental to assume half the financing obligation. The Bank of China was persuaded to cover the gap, increasing China's share to three-quarters of the cost.

Both sides have attributed the delays in part to a drop in world coal prices during the protracted negotiations. The China National Coal Development Corporation and Occidental

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each tried to use this to get the other to scale down its share of expected profits.

This dropping of the coal prices affects the prospects of the joint venture, said Gong Kunsheng, the deputy manager of the China Pingshuo Surface Coal Company, as he led some visiting Chinese and foreign journalists to a broad valley where work had begun to prepare Pingshuo's first open pit coal mine, Antaibao No. 1, for excavation next spring.

Mr. Gong said that the world coal price sank from \$52 a ton in 1982 to under \$40 a ton. With such a decline, Mr. Gong complained, "we have no way to make money, we have no way to recover the cost."

The deal is still afloat because neither side can afford to see it fail. For Dr. Hammer, 88 years old, building the world's biggest open pit coal mine in China would cap an impressive career spent trying to turn a capitalist profit with Communist governments, notably the Soviet Union, over the last six decades.

For China, more hangs on the Pingshuo coal project than just the acquisition of Western coal-mining technology and experience. Other United States companies, which know Dr. Hammer's reputation for taking a gamble in Communist countries, may be hesitant to invest in China themselves if Occidental gave up.

Coal, which already accounts for 70 percent of China's energy consumption, is central to China's strategy for modernizing itself. China ranks after the Soviet Union and the United States as the world's third-largest coal producer, digging out 2 million tons a day. Yet, according to the State Economic Commission, about 20 percent of factory machinery stands idle for lack of power.

To meet a target of nearly doubling national production, to 1.2 billion tons of coal a year before the end of the century, China has encouraged the development of many small, inefficient rural mines with outdated equipment and safety hazards that one study described as appalling.

Coal production with this approach increased by 30 million tons in 1983, but the Chinese know that the small mines are too inefficient to be more than a stopgap. China must have Western help to meet its 1.2-billion-ton target.

China's coal production also suffers from the kind of malaise that afflicts other sectors of the state-run economy. Officials of the Ministry of Coal Industry were considered so out of touch with what happened below ground that edicts went out a couple of years ago ordering them to spend some time in the mine shafts or in other physical labor and to stop assigning their children and relatives cushy jobs above ground.

China has given greater priority to coal production to help free petroleum, whose onshore production has stagnated, for export to earn hard currency. Coal itself is also viewed as a potentially lucrative export.

Shanxi Province, an arid region of north China slightly larger than New York and New Jersey combined, has been designated as the base of China's energy drive, with the goal of nearly quadrupling its coal production, to 600 million tons, by the year 2000.

To meet such targets, China has looked to Western companies with the necessary capital and know-how. For example, both the Fluor Corporation and the Bechtel Corporation have been engaged in their own respective studies of possible coal mining ventures with the Chinese in Inner Mongolia.

Shanxi's Pingshuo mining area, 220 miles west of Peking, is considered promising because it sits atop a bed of

wider-ranging bituminous coal reserves that have been estimated at 1.4 billion tons.

The area, so named because it straddles the Montana-like terraces of Pinglu and Shouxiang counties, contains seams of coal up to 50 feet thick, ranging mostly from 300 to 700 feet below ground.

When Occidental signed its protocol in March 1982 to study the feasibility of developing the area, Dr. Hammer said that Occidental could recover its investment fairly rapidly. It was understood then that the coal output would be split until Occidental recouped its investment, after which China would get 60 percent and Occidental 40 percent.

In March 1983, Dr. Hammer returned to Peking to sign an agreement that, after last-minute wrangling, was euphemistically called interim. By the following winter, the absence of new progress prompted rumors around Peking that the deal might collapse. The China daily newspaper took the rare step of reprinting a letter from Dr. Hammer to Deng Xiaoping, China's top leader, denying that Occidental was quitting.

Last April 29, a project agreement was signed amid much fanfare in the Great Hall of the People.

The Chinese had said last summer that China would contribute \$249 million to the project while Occidental and Kiewit together would provide \$340 million in financing. With Kiewit out, the Chinese share of Pingshuo would exceed \$400 million, including the Bank of China involvement.

Dr. Hammer also used his visit to solicit backing from Mr. Deng, the architect of China's open door policy, in a private meeting. Some economic analysts here believe that the personal approach, which Dr. Hammer used with the Soviet leadership, insured him the support of the Bank of China.

The Chinese have been developing Pingshuo's facilities in expectation that the mine will open as scheduled. A new residential town for 17,000 inhabitants is being built a dozen miles from the mining site. Mr. Gong said that China will have invested 200 million yuan — about \$80 million — in all of its preparations by the end of this year.

Occidental's problems have been typified by the dispute over wages. Initially, Occidental agreed to pay the equivalent of United States union scale wages to the 1,000 Chinese miners who will work at Pingshuo. After the world price of coal fell, Dr. Hammer implied that this was renegotiated to link the pay to productivity.

Mr. Gong knew of no such changes in the wage scale, which he said would be \$14.28 an hour, or nearly 50 times what a Chinese miner normally earns. As it has done with other joint ventures, the Government would keep most of this, passing on less than 3 percent to the miners in actual wages. China could reap up to \$50 million a year in earnings on the side if such a wage structure remains unchanged.

Of 15 million tons expected annually from the Antaibao No. 1 mine, the first scheduled for development, 8.7 million tons will be exported after washing to Japan and Southeast Asia. What remains will go to fuel local power stations.

But production seems far off. "There won't be a lump of coal come out of the ground for a long time," predicted a United States businessman in Peking familiar with the deal.

Some Western business specialists in Peking also doubt that the China National Coal Development Corporation has the financial and technological capability to develop such a large open pit mine by itself.

Wang's Search for a New Market

The company's word processors are sellouts. Will office computers do as well?

By ERIC N. BERG

LOWELL, Mass. — FIVE years ago, when personal computers started replacing word processors, Wang Laboratories Inc. knew it had to make a move. The word processors that had made Wang famous and become the darlings of the secretarial pool were being outdistanced by the more technologically advanced personal computers — and Wang's future growth was at stake.

Its solution? Move out of the steno pool and into the executive suite with a new offering: state of the art office automation systems for managers that would feature computers, text editors, electronic mail systems and graphics devices, all linked in a network enabling managers to summon and dispatch vast quantities of information with a single keystroke.

So far, however, this vision has not yet materialized, and Wang, which has bet its future on it, now faces the most serious threat in its 33-year history.

"Wang's office of the future has not yet come to pass," said William C. Kampeke, an analyst at Dataquest, a San Jose, Calif., research firm. "At stake now is whether Wang truly can be a first-tier supplier of computer systems and communications devices or whether it must resign itself to a second-tier position selling its traditional word-processing products."

Magnifying Wang's problems is the fact that now, just as the market for office automation has started to heat

up, some giant companies have started to move into it. Having pioneered the office-automation market, Wang must now try to emerge as the market leader — or else, analysts say, lose pre-eminence in automation forever to the giants. In the race to automate America's offices, the company that sets the standards will win not only immeasurable prestige but also a hold over a market that Wang says will grow to \$300 billion by 1994.

"The next six months could be critical for Wang," said Patricia B. Seybold, a Boston-based office-automation expert and a former consultant for Wang. "They will definitely have to work harder for sales."

To be sure, no other company has yet been successful in selling the complete office of the future, but they're trying. The International Business Machines Corporation has indicated, through product introductions and announcements, that it wants to dominate the field. It has introduced office software for its Personal Computer and more is reportedly on the way. In that race, experts say, Wang could easily get left in the dust.

In fact, they say, the best Wang could do is take the No. 2 spot behind I.B.M. But other, bigger companies will be vying for that honor. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, although not yet a force in office automation, could become one as its minicomputers and new phone switching systems take hold in coming months. The Digital Equipment Corporation and the Hewlett-Packard Company have also set their sights on the office market.

"The good news is that the office-automation market is still in its infancy and that Wang has a chance to be a big part of it," said Stephen K. Smith, a computer analyst at Paine Webber Inc. "But Wang must now live with stiffer competition."

Indeed, Wang has moved aggressively to stake its claim. "What we're basically saying is that the long-term survivability of this company cannot just come from word processors but

from communications and data processing," said Joseph F. Cunningham, Wang's 41-year-old president, who has sent Wang hurtling forward with a series of programs aimed at selling all three at once.

Its biggest push seems to be in communications. In the last 18 months, it has introduced a voice-data work station — a computer and telephone in one — in collaboration with Intecom Inc. of Allen, Tex. It has signed deals with GTE, Miltel, Northern Telecom and A.T.&T. enabling users of these companies' advanced phone switches to connect to Wang gear.

Wang has acquired a minority stake in U.S. Satellite Systems Inc., is negotiating with real estate agents to wire buildings for data communications — before, concrete — as poured, and has hired Bolt, Beranek and Newman, a Cambridge, Mass., telecommunications company, to build a network for long-distance transmission. Wall Street thinks Wang will use the network to send not only its own customers' signals but also data from other customers, thus putting Wang in the global communications business.

"We have said that the distribution of information is as important to us as its creation and manipulation," said Samuel F. Gagliano, a Wang vice president for product marketing.

Wang is continuing its drive into more sophisticated products with a strong financial base. In the year ended June 30, Wang earned a record \$20.2 million, up 38 percent from a year earlier, on revenues of \$2.2 billion, which were up 42 percent from the year before. Wang's sales have doubled since 1982.

But, to stay ahead, Wang must alter its customer base and market its products much more aggressively than in the past, experts say.

The architect of Wang's strategy in pushing the office of the future has been its president, Mr. Cunningham. In fact, Mr. Cunningham, who succeeded the company's founder, An Wang, as president last year, has

Wang Laboratories Inc. AT A GLANCE

All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data

Three months ended		1984	1983
June 30			
Revenues	\$713,800	\$471,500	
Net income	73,700	55,500	
Earnings per share	\$0.52	\$0.41	
Year ended			
June 30			
Revenues	\$2,184,700	\$1,538,000	
Net income	210,200	152,000	
Earnings per share	\$1.52	\$1.16	

Main Lines of Business

Contribution to 1984 orders		
Data Processing	62%	
Word Processing	37%	
Total assets, June 30, 1984	\$2,251,900	
Current assets	1,127,900	
Current liabilities	541,900	
Long-term debt	358,600	
Book value per share, June 30, 1984	\$9.01	
Stock price, Oct. 12, 1984		
A.M.E.X. consolidated close	25%	
Stock price, 52-week range	38%-23	
Employees, June 30, 1984	30,800	

staked his reputation on shifting Wang more into computers. His success, some analysts say, could determine whether he becomes chairman of the company, a post still held by the 64-year-old Mr. Wang.

The China-born and Harvard educated Mr. Wang, whose holdings in Wang stock have made him a billionaire and one of America's wealthiest men, has become less involved in Wang's daily operations in recent years and may be preparing to relinquish his role as chairman and chief executive.

His son, Frederick A. Wang, the company's 34-year-old chief development officer, appears to be the heir apparent, but in an interview, the younger Mr. Wang said that Mr. Cunningham and Harry H. S. Chou, 60, the chief financial officer, are also in the running for the top spot.

WEEK IN BUSINESS

Pact on Marc Rich Leaves Loose Ends

A Settlement. The negotiated settlement of a huge tax case against commodity trading companies associated with Marc Rich does not end the matter. Mr. Rich's giant commodity firm, Marc Rich & Company, and its former American unit, Clarendon Ltd., which the Government claims was sold in an attempt to cloud the case, agreed to pay about \$200 million in fines and back taxes on the criminal charges of fraud and tax evasion. In return for the windfall, the Government released the tens of millions in American assets of the companies. The Government would still like to get its hands on Mr. Rich and his partner, Pincus Green, who face criminal tax charges here. But both men are living in Switzerland, which does not recognize the charges for extradition purposes.

Banking on Profits. In the wake of First Chicago's announcement of an expected \$70 million loss because of bad loans, most analysts had expected lower earnings at other big banking companies. But several major banking companies, which increased their loan reserves and strengthened their capital bases, showed surprisingly strong results in the quarter. Manufacturers Hanover's net income was virtually unchanged... Chemical Bank rose 1.2 percent... Security Pacific gained 11 percent... J.P. Morgan surged 19.1 percent... Irving Trust rose 11.1 percent.



Marc Rich

Storage Technology said it would lose more than \$20 million in the third quarter because of problems in perfecting and bringing to market high-capacity disk drives for mainframe computers. Such a loss endangers the company's loan agreements, and analysts expect the company to survive only as a much smaller concern.

On the Rebound. Retail sales, which fell in July and August, recovered to post a 1.6 percent increase in September as consumers shook off

late summer doldrums. Clothing stores led the way with a 5.2 percent rise and auto increases paced the durable goods category with a 1.3 percent gain.

Antitrust Earnings. I.B.M. posted a 22.3 percent increase in its net income in the third quarter, although its revenue gain disappointed some analysts... Lockheed profits improved 49.5 percent on stronger sales to the space and military industries... G.E. net rose 13 percent, thanks to cost controls and an improving economy... Eastern Airlines showed its first profit in nearly two years... Chris Craft lost \$17.5 million, mainly because of its investment in Warner Communications... But CBS profits rose 46.1 percent.

Producer prices, those paid by retailers for their goods, fell two-tenths of 1 percent in September, the first time in almost eight years that the key inflation indicator has fallen in two consecutive months. The drop surprised analysts, who were expecting a modest increase, and is likely to help keep the 1984 inflation rate well below the 4 to 5 percent forecast by most economists.

Trying to Dig Out. Caterpillar Tractor, with just one profitable quarter in the past eight and with at least another six months of losses on the horizon, slashed its stock dividend to 12.5 cents, from 37.5 cents, and announced a cost-cutting program that included a hiring freeze and plant closings.

Eleventh-Hour Votes. Congress, caught in the rush to adjourn, passed a compromise trade bill that extends trade concessions to 140 developing nations and authorizes the first free-trade zone with Israel. But a long-discussed compromise bill to control exports died when the House attached a ban on new loans to South Africa, and the Senate refused to consider it.

A bill to raise the nation's debt ceiling stalled until Friday in Congress, delaying adjournment. Similarly, a stopgap spending bill to allow the Government to continue operating stalled until Thursday.

Uncertainty in the credit markets was fueled by the delay in the debt ceiling bill. Without it, the Government was forced to postpone its financings, and traders worried whether the markets could absorb the \$43 billion in securities to be auctioned by Nov. 8. Still, traders remained generally optimistic, and long-term rates moved modestly down. A \$1.5 billion increase in the basic money supply, within expectations, had little effect.

Stocks had a lackluster week, moving in a narrow range. The bellwether Dow Jones Industrial average ended the week at 1,190.70, up 8.17.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS					
WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 12, 1984					
(Consolidated)					
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng		
EDS	5,740,000	44%	-	1	
IBM	5,675,500	121%	+	2	
ITT	5,221,300	30	+	2	
Stor Tec	5,161,100	8%	-	4	
AT&T	5,135,000	18%	-	1	
Sears	5,084,800	31%	-	1	
Motris	4,115,900	34%	-	1	
Exxon	4,009,500	45%	+	1	
Am Rich	3,248,300	50%	-	1	
AMD	3,216,000	34%	+	1	
G Mot	3,104,500	77	-	1	
Am Exp	3,045,400	34%	+	1	
Mer Lyn	2,895,400	29%	+	2	
Catp T	2,887,800	30%	-	1	
Baxt Tr	2,854,700	13%	-	1	

Standard & Poor's					
WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 12, 1984					
(Consolidated)					
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng		
400 Indust	185.1	180.1	184.7	+1.33	
20 Transp	137.6	133.6	137.4	+0.50	
40 Util	71.4	70.1	71.4	+0.67	
40 Financial	17.7	16.8	17.6	+0.70	
500 Stocks	164.4	160.0	164.1	+1.50	

Dow Jones					
WEEK ENDED OCT. 12, 1984					
(Consolidated)					
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng		
30 Indust	1198.4	1158.2	1190.7	+8.17	
20 Transp	521.0	503.5	517.4	+2.37	
15 Util	141.1	137.3	140.7	+2.47	
65 Comb	471.9	458.4	471.0	+3.70	

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS					
WEEK ENDED OCT. 12, 1984					
(Consolidated)					
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng		
Wang B	3,340,900	25%	+	1	
Cryto	1,418,500	4%	-	1	
KeyPh	948,500	11%	+	1	
BergBr	827,300	22%	-	1	
Amdahl	523,200	11%	-	1	
DomePet	475,500	21/16	-	1	
TE	443,000	9%	-	1	
EchoB	407,100	10%	+	1	
DataPd	400,500	15%	+	1	
Verbm	392,200	7%	+	1	

MARKET DIARY					
Last Week					
Prev. Week					
Advances	1,158	688			
Declines	809	1,312			
Total Issues	2,231	2,219			
New Highs	84	52			
New Lows	59	51			

VOLUME					
Last Week					
Prev. Week					
Advances	321	229			
Declines	376	521			
Total Issues	887	897			
New Highs	25	28			
New Lows	43	43			

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES					
<hr/>					
NEW HIGHS	84	52	ECHO8	407,100	10% + %
NEW LOWS	59	51	DATA PD	400,500	15% - 1

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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A Middling 98th

To President Reagan, the 98th Congress was a disaster. It wouldn't do anything he wanted. In fact, with some notable exceptions, it did just what he wanted — that is, not much of anything.

This Congress can boast of just two major bipartisan achievements: the rescue of the Social Security System last year and the election-year vote to raise taxes somewhat in the session just ended. Even these brave efforts barely dented the central problem: the massive Federal deficits. The Government is headed still deeper into debt, passing the costs of today's economic recovery to future generations. And the leader in devising that strategy is the President, not Congress.

Despite the Democrats' gains in the 1982 midterm election, which again gave them firm control of the House, the 98th Congress generally approved only what Mr. Reagan proposed. It failed to press for what he opposed.

The President has little use for Federal activism, so he didn't push for much. Major issues that cry for attention died from neglect — immigration reform, clean air, clean water, waste disposal. The tangled final days of the session exposed some of the frustration caused by this neglect; legislators schemed to attach important bills, like civil rights, to the omnibus appropriations bill. All those amendments would have been dealt with earlier.

The President was frustrated on less critical matters like school prayer, a private-school tuition

credit, the empty balanced budget amendment. He yielded a bit on military spending. He still lacks a mandate for the MX missile and funds for the interventions in Central America. A Congress dominated by Reagan Republicans might have rubber-stamped these measures, but in the 98th, even the Republican-controlled Senate demurred.

The Social Security reform, early in 1983, was a masterful compromise between the President and legislators of both parties. No one wanted to be blamed for the pain of cutting back but all knew it had to be done. So they agonized together and did it.

New taxes were a different matter. Mr. Reagan's proposal for a "down payment" on the deficit was appended to his budget only as an afterthought and because Congressional leaders finally persuaded him that ever-widening deficits were unacceptable in fact and in appearance.

Unconsciously, this Congress has also shaped the coming debate about tax increases and tax reform. The idea of sharply reducing tax rates and eliminating many deductions — the so-called modified flat tax first proposed by two Democrats, Senator Bradley of New Jersey and Representative Gephardt of Missouri — has won favor among leading Republican conservatives and apparently also at the Treasury. Without even voting on anything, Congress has again pointed the way.

So the 98th won't be remembered for landmark legislation. But it was no disaster. Mostly, as usual, it accommodated the President, and where he failed to lead, it goaded him constructively.

Yes, Collect the Big-Car Tax

General Motors and Ford report that they won't be able to meet the fuel economy standard the law requires for their 1985 fleets. They are building small and fuel-efficient cars that do much better than the 1985 standard of 27.5 miles per gallon. But with gasoline relatively cheap and plentiful, too many customers are choosing larger models.

So the question arises of whether to enforce the law by collecting a penalty of \$50 per car for every mile-per-gallon shortfall in the fleets as a whole. The fine for G.M. alone could come to \$400 million.

If the fees are seen as mainly punishment, the automakers have a good case for relief. The shortfall is not really their fault. But in intent and effect, the fees are actually taxes, and should be passed on to car buyers. In the absence of a more sensible tax on oil, this fee is very much in the national interest, to discourage consumption of liquid fuel.

When the Energy Policy and Conservation Act was passed in 1975, new cars averaged only 14 miles to the gallon. Under pressure from the law — and exploding gasoline prices — Detroit made rapid improvements. Today's lighter vehicles with more efficient engines average about 25 miles per gallon.

That is a solid achievement. But America's memory is short. The last oil shock occurred four long years ago. Many now question the need for any more regulation of fuel economy. "All cars are fuel efficient," says an official of the Reagan Administration. "But the companies cannot be held responsible for what cars customers will buy." The Administration is considering a legal fudge that would allow the automakers to meet the 1985 standard by

"borrowing" mileage credits from future years. Some members of Congress want to move the 1985 target ahead by a few years.

Part of the problem is appearances. G.M. and Ford don't want to be seen as lawbreakers, liable for penalties. But if they recognized the fees as taxes and responded rationally, they would simply raise the prices of less fuel-efficient cars to recoup the money.

But there are two underlying questions. Should consumers be penalized for buying large cars at a time when refiners are awash in gasoline? And aren't mileage standards an inefficient way to encourage conservation?

Though oil is plentiful today, virtually every forecast predicts that supplies will grow tight in the next decade, leaving the world increasingly dependent on the Middle East and vulnerable to supply interruptions. It won't do to wait until the dangers are plain to all: The typical car built this year will be consuming fuel long into the 1990's.

Deregulators are right to argue that it would be better to tax gasoline instead of cars. That way, consumers could respond more flexibly; they could buy more efficient cars, drive more conservatively or simply drive less. But pleas for taxes at the pump have been falling on deaf ears since 1974. If the alternatives are mileage standards or no auto conservation tax of any kind, the choice is easy.

Memories of Arab blackmail and gasoline lines have faded, but that does not excuse official indifference to energy conservation. If car buyers will not look over the horizon, it is the obligation of leaders to get their attention in other ways.

Topics

Taste, Waste and Excellence

A Matter of Coarse

Why, all of a sudden, the rush of vulgarity from the Bush campaign against Geraldine Ferraro?

First, Barbara Bush called her a name that she said rhymed with "rich." She quickly apologized, saying that what she had in mind was "witch."

But on Thursday, before the Vice Presidential debate, Mr. Bush's spokesman, Pete Teeley, characterized Mrs. Ferraro with a word that rhymes with "witchy."

And now the Vice President himself has joined the coarse chorus by boasting in locker-room language about how he defeated his opponent in debate.

Mr. Bush and his wife are not characters in a beer commercial but patriots. They do not say such things carelessly. Why do they say them at all?

At first blush, it sounded tactical, as if the Reagan-Bush campaign was trying to provoke Mrs. Ferraro into some indecent response. But that theory makes no sense after the debate.

A second explanation may be that precisely because he is a politician, Mr. Bush does not know how to be regular, and clanks whenever he tries. Or perhaps the Reagan camp believes at least some male voters find it gratifying for the first woman candidate for national office to be put down in crude terms.

Whatever the explanation, the behavior has by now been repeated too often to be accidental. It has turned into a matter of coarse and it

does the Reagan-Bush campaign no credit.

The Jury Test

Amazing, isn't it: In Federal Court last week, 12 jurors and 6 alternates were chosen to hear General Westmoreland's libel suit against CBS in a matter of hours. In New York State court, the process would have dragged on for days or weeks.

The tempting conclusion is that Federal courts are interested in getting on with the job of justice while state courts seem interested in jobs — particularly those of trial lawyers.

Federal Judge Pierre Leval, presiding at the libel trial, permitted questioning by lawyers but on a limited, selective basis, refusing, unlike many state judges, to abdicate control of the proceedings in his courtroom. And so long as the New York Legislature refuses to clarify the law to induce judges to take a firm hand, they will continue to abdicate and keep wasting New Yorkers' time.

Role Model

Eleanor Roosevelt once wrote that her main accomplishment was to show how "one can find a way to live widely and fully." But the main reason to recognize the centennial of her birth is her special gift for raising the conscience of the nation.

As a wife, mother of five and First Lady, she seemed most proud of her capacity for "self-reliance and development into an individual." Her self-

propulsion was fueled by her own sense of humanity. Acting as the "eyes and ears" of a disabled President, she traveled the country to expose the plight of the poor and disadvantaged. After her husband's death, she labored on behalf of war refugees. President Truman called her "First Lady of the World."

For a woman then to attain such prominence and individuality required a sharp break with tradition. When she died in 1962, she had become an important role model for the nascent women's movement. How she would have loved to witness the revolution it spawned.

Top of the Class

After Congress's prolonged wrangle over a \$470 billion spending bill, the approval of a measure costing a mere \$96 million over four years may seem hardly worth mentioning. Yet enactment of the Talent Teachers Act constitutes a milestone in the march toward better schools.

It provides that 2,500 high school seniors from the top 10 percent of their classes will each year be eligible for four-year college scholarships. In return, they must pledge to teach for at least eight years.

Scholastic high-achievers will remain only a small minority in the ranks of teachers. But this inducement is an important first step. The reluctance of bright young people to become teachers may be education's most serious problem. Let this bipartisan effort inaugurate a major new Federal commitment.

Letters

Disarmament Process Has Been Set in Motion

To the Editor:

When Konstantin U. Chernenko uttered an initial Pavlovian "nyet" in response to President Reagan's United Nations address calling for comprehensive tension- and arms-reduction measures and a "new beginning," there is no cause for surprise. But when America's most influential newspaper joins the negative chorus and encourages the American public to view the President's initiative with suspicion (editorial, Sept. 25), surprise gives way to dismay.

I quote from the editorial: "Not until the American electorate has responded to Mr. Reagan's new tone are the Russians likely to choose their course . . . How, then, should the American public judge the President's election-year promise? In a word, skeptically." Andrei Gromyko's address to the U.N. two days later deftly played upon the note of skepticism.

To justify its election-year negativism, the editorial says, "At the very least, Mr. Reagan's strategy cost two years" of negotiations. Although it mentions the death of two Soviet leaders as a possible factor in the delay, it is strangely silent on the K.A.I. incident and on the negotiations on strategic weapons, intermediate European theater weapons and Mutual Balanced Forces Reduction talks that were brought to a halt by the Russians after the emplacement of the first installment of intermediate-range missiles. The inconsistency of your position is underlined by the fact that you supported the deployment and yet would now blame the Administration instead of the Soviet Union for stalling the negotiating process.

Commenting on the sudden Soviet proposal for urgent space-war negotiations last summer (letter, July 13), I made the point that the successful de-

ployment of the missiles, overcoming Soviet nuclear blackmail and efforts to divide NATO, were a crucial turning point, requiring the Kremlin to find a way out of the hole it had dug for itself and to assign to Mr. Gromyko the task of rescuing the Soviets from their self-imposed dilemmas.

Despite the continuing noise of contentions and denunciations, this process has been irrevocably set in motion. I regret you fail to see beneath appearances to this hopeful reality.

ELIAS M. SCHWARZBART
New York, Sept. 28, 1984

The writer is U.N. correspondent for *Freedom of Issue*, a Freedom House publication.

Dialogue vs. Bluster

To the Editor:

An attack on John F. Kennedy's foreign policy record by Kenneth L. Adelman, the Reagan Administration's arms-control director (Op-Ed, Oct. 4) is most peculiar, given Mr. Reagan's sudden penchant for frequently invoking President Kennedy's name and memory on the campaign trail. Perhaps Mr. Adelman was too busy to check the historical record. But how busy could the director of Arms Control and Disarmament be under this Administration?

Surely, President Reagan will chastise his appointee for reminding the voters of the Kennedy and Reagan contrast. Mr. Adelman, for example, regretted that this country under Kennedy endured the Cuban missile crisis. With the loss of but one life, without firing a shot, J.F.K.'s delicate balance of deterrence and dialogue obtained a Soviet withdrawal of nuclear missiles from Cuba. Under Reagan, bluster without dialogue and

military deployment without purpose have cost hundreds of American lives in both hemispheres, while Soviet nuclear weapons in Eastern Europe and the Atlantic move closer to the United States than ever before.

J.F.K.'s record in foreign affairs was far from error-free. But he did sign the treaty to ban atmospheric nuclear tests. Reagan discontinued all further test-ban negotiations. Kennedy said a nuclear war was unthinkable. Reagan thinks it is winnable. Kennedy diminished Soviet opportunities to exploit third-world discontent and instability by offering American food, Peace Corps volunteers, help, hope.

Reagan offers the third world guns and despair. Kennedy was known in Latin America for the Alliance for Progress. Reagan is known for mining the harbors of Nicaragua, where our closest friends trade. Finally, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was born under the Kennedy Administration. It has, for all practical purposes, died under the Reagan Administration.

THEODORE C. SORESENSEN
New York, Oct. 9, 1984

Marxism Misread

To the Editor:

It is surprising and somewhat disturbing to note Jiri Valenta's interpretation of Andrei Gromyko's recent dealings with our Presidential candidates. ("Why Gromyko Saw Reagan and Mondale," Op-Ed, Oct. 5). Disturbing because, as a member of the U.S. intelligence community, Valenta appears to be misreading Soviet intentions.

Soviet foreign policy is based on the assumptions that capitalism harbors the seeds of its own destruction and that the unrestrained fluctuations of the capitalist business cycle may be relied upon to create the internal divisions requisite to revolutionary destruction.

These assumptions carried more validity before our Government began taking steps to smooth out the extreme peaks and valleys of our business cycle fluctuations some 50 years ago. Mr. Gromyko and the Central Committee know that, in the long run, the U.S. Government most favorable to their purposes is the one that can be relied upon to emphasize economic class differences in the United States, while pushing the business cycle into greater extremes of boom and bust. Economic turmoil and class conflict are thought to be the ideal path leading to a capitalist democracy to the threshold of socialist revolution.

Could it be that there is a tendency in the U.S. intelligence community to misread basic Marxist principles, traceable perhaps to a policy of recruiting preferentially from right-wing U.S. political cadres? That community's idealistic support for the present Administration would seem to play into the hands of the K.G.B.

EDMUND RONEY
Ripon, Wis., Oct. 8, 1984

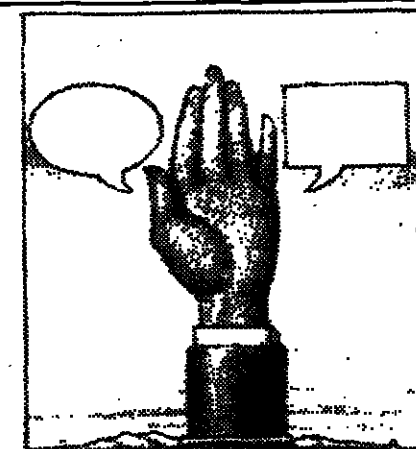
A Lesson in the Language of Gestures

To the Editor:

A Sept. 29 news article on the meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and President Reagan said: "Mr. Gromyko at times seemed to tease the cameras, holding his hands high, clasped, as if he had won a fight." That is a misinterpretation of the gesture.

The May 1984 issue of *Psychology Today*, in an article titled "The International Language of Gestures," discusses the different meanings of gestures depending on the cultures involved. As the article points out: "Many Americans interpreted Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's hands-clasped gesture following a White House ceremony as meaning 'I've won' or 'I'm the champ.'"

"While that is the American meaning, popularized by boxers holding clasped hands over the head after a victory, Russians use the gesture as a symbol of friendship. Brezhnev clearly would never have displayed 'I'm the champ' in such a situa-



JOSEPH D. RIVNAYAK
Huntington, Conn., Oct. 1, 1984

Why Sex Education Is Like Snake Oil

To the Editor:

Walter A. Sheldon (letter, Oct. 4) criticizes abortion opponents for hypocrisy in not also advocating sex education, which would reduce teenage pregnancies.

While most research fails to find that information results in contraceptive use, sex educators continue to sell the public on the notion that the problem lies in lack of information.

Although parents endorse factual sex education in polls, sex educators deride facts as "plumbing," and textbooks promote sexual permissiveness beyond traditional values.

When contraceptive use increases but pregnancies continue to climb, researchers explain that teens are using the wrong contraceptives.

When research repeatedly shows that sex education does not have the desired effect, sex educators simply change the packaging: the latest version, called "sexual decision-making," somehow is to prepare girls in grade school for the sexual rush they will encounter in adolescence.

Hypocrisy is not the best word to describe refusing to recommend snake oil to the public.

LAWRENCE SHORNACK
Greensboro, N.C., Oct. 8, 1984

The writer is associate professor of sociology at North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University.

Plight of the Bahais

To the Editor:

An interview with Iran's Foreign Minister, Ali Akbar Velayati (Oct. 4), revealed Iran's intention to support the cause of oppressed people around the world. But Iran's commitment to the oppressed must seem perplexing to those watching the plight of Iran's largest religious minority, the Bahais.

Hundreds have been executed, hundreds more imprisoned, many thousands made homeless and destitute, the result of a religious pogrom. Those who have suffered have been told they would be freed, their families, jobs and property restored to them, if only they would recant their faith.

For more than a century, this peaceful population has been brutally punished for alleged offenses, ranging from being agent of a foreign power to insulting God. But their path to freedom is always the same, recant. Surely this is an oppression Iran could address at home.

BROOKS GARIS
Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 5, 1984

China Must Recognize Taiwanese Aspirations

To the Editor:

The remarks by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China (news article, Oct. 1) that "our countrymen" residing on both sides of the Taiwan Strait desire to put an early end to the separation of Taiwan from the mainland misreads a popular sentiment in Taiwan for self-determination.

Last December, I observed Taiwan's "supplementary" legislative elections, which highlighted the self-determination issue. Although the Kuomintang regime on Taiwan allows only a token opposition, it made self-determination a primary issue. As the minority Chinese population who fled to Taiwan in 1949, the Kuomintang quickly banned the word "self-determination." In bold defiance, some opposition candidates

continued to use the word and drew tens of thousands to their rallies.

Discussions between China and the Kuomintang leaders about a merger would again deny a referendum for the people on Taiwan. And like Taiwan's previous rulers — the Spanish, Dutch and Japanese — neither the Kuomintang nor Prime Minister Zhao upholds these rights on an island 85 percent of whose people are Taiwanese.

If China refuses to recognize the nationalistic aspirations on Taiwan — a sentiment similar to that sweeping other Asian countries — China, too, may end up ruling Taiwan by martial law as the Kuomintang has done for the past 35 years.

ROGER RUMPF
Washington, Oct. 4, 1984

The writer is associate director of the Asia Resource Center.

Social Security Is Part of the Deficit, for Now

To the Editor:

Toward the end of the Reagan-Mondale debate on Oct. 7, within the context of exchanges on the deficit and Social Security, President Reagan stated, in essence, that Social Security is not a part of the deficit. He drew the distinction between Social Security, as a trust fund, and the general fund. That distinction has always been true; unfortunately, what he said about the impact on the budget deficit is not true.

Before the 1970's, the vehicle for communicating budget surplus or deficit was the so-called administrative budget. All trust funds were reported as a separate entity, with no effect on what was generally accepted as the budget surplus or deficit. Thereafter, however, as a result of recommendations of a bipartisan budget commission, the several Social Security trust funds and virtually all other trust funds held by the Government were brought directly into the

budgets, notwithstanding the legal and bookkeeping distinctions between trust funds and general fund.

Since then, what comes to the Treasury for Social Security serves to reduce the deficit, and what is paid out increases the deficit, notwithstanding the President's remark that Social Security has nothing to do with balancing a budget or increasing or lowering the deficit.

More recently, some members of the bipartisan Social Security Commission argued for going back to the budget concept prevailing before the 1970's (presumably, in the hope that Social Security would thus be removed from the political vicissitudes of existing large budget deficits). But they did not prevail.

SIDNEY SOKOL
New York, Oct. 8, 1984

The writer is a former Treasury Department official, whose responsibilities included reporting the Government's budget results.

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Duarte's Officers Hold Key to Talks

By Miguel Acoca

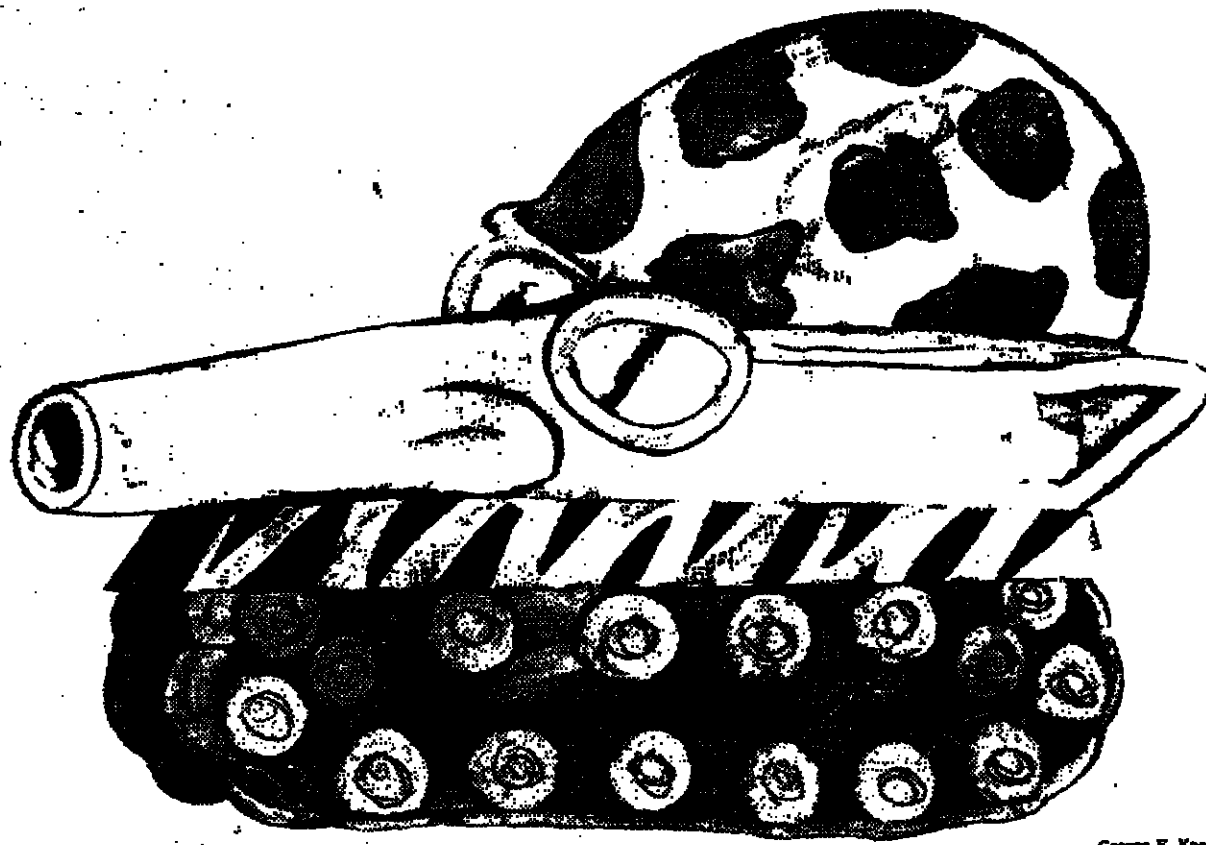
WASHINGTON — President José Napoleón Duarte's bid for talks with rebel leaders has long been in the cards, but whether a peace agreement ending the civil war emerges depends more on the Salvadoran officer corps and United States than on the guerrilla leaders, Fidel Castro, the Soviet Union or Mr. Duarte himself.

No doubt Mr. Duarte is acting from conviction. He is supported by a broad, loose constituency that includes like-minded politicians, Roman Catholic clergymen, campesinos, labor unions and progressive military officers. The principal component in this coalition consists of officers who have long felt that the army cannot win just by killing guerrillas and destroying the countryside, that only negotiations with the leftist rebels can end the carnage that has claimed tens of thousands of lives, disrupted the economy and visited misery on the populace.

In recent months, Mr. Duarte and the military's progressives have won some backing from conservative officers who fear they are losing control of their power base in the armed forces to a tough new breed of commanders who were forged under United States influence and whose main objective is battlefield victory.

Another factor influencing President Duarte, the officers, the rebel commanders and the Roman Catholic hierarchy is President Duarte's certainty that unless the war is curtailed, it will escalate as Washington supplies lethal AC-47 air gunships and more helicopters, and the rebels counter with antiaircraft missiles.

Miguel Acoca, a specialist in Latin America, writes for The London Observer News Service.



George F. Kozar

The question is whether the progressive officers are strong and united enough to keep ultra-right officers, politicians and businessmen in check during peace talks, and whether Washington, which has manipulated Salvadoran military factions for decades, will throw its weight behind President Duarte and the progressives in any long, difficult negotiations.

Many political observers in the United States tend to measure movement toward democracy in Central America by free and fair elections. Nothing could be more mistaken. Voting results are important, but what remains crucial is military officers'

attitudes, particularly in El Salvador where the war is being fought by an entrenched military establishment that has dictated Government policy for generations.

United States policy makers and the intelligence community know better than anybody the moods and attitudes of Salvadoran military factions. Since World War II, Washington has studied, educated, manipulated, indoctrinated and rewarded the Salvadoran armed forces. The Central Intelligence Agency and Defense Intelligence Agency have put trusted Salvadoran officers on the payroll to spy on colleagues and report on internal military power struggles as part

of a worldwide effort to determine who is for, and against, the United States. Mr. Duarte and the officers know this. Many officers, on the right as well as among progressives, complain that United States intelligence efforts are devoted almost entirely to Salvadoran military rivalries to the neglect of the divisions and rivalries in the rebel movement.

Some progressive officers fear that Washington will sabotage any deal President Duarte devises with the rebels that doesn't take into account Washington's priorities. They also mistrust conservative officers who have fallen in line with Mr. Duarte, not because they believe in peace but because they hope to thwart him and the progressives.

The progressives point out that in 1982 conservative officers began compiling a dossier on Mr. Duarte intended to prove he is a Communist — a dossier available to anyone. The file concludes that he secretly favors the rebels and is ready to betray his country to the Communists. Such charges against him — echoed by Salvadoran, Nicaraguan and Cuban exiles in the United States — today are being broadcast in an effort to undermine any peace initiative.

In El Salvador, as in most of Latin America, the officer corps is the dominant political force. It can curb or unleash death squads, ratify election results and veto or support peace talks. The military is the final arbiter, and Mr. Duarte, despite his election, is its hostage.

Washington Post/ABC poll released findings that "cast doubt on claims by some Republicans that the 1980 election was a 'realignment' election."

That retreat from realignment came even before polls were taken on the eve of the 1982 Congressional elections, in which the Democrats' triumph showed a surge in voter identification with the party. This raised the question of whether fickle, fleeting attachments that ebb and flow with a President's popularity truly constitute party identification.

Attachment to party hardly exists as in the 19th century, when partisan faith stood second only to religion in its hold on loyalties. But parties now do far less to educate, entertain and inspire voters. Even among candidates, such devotion has waned. Yet such identification is one of the few clues political scientists and journalists have to understand voting behavior, so they cling to the concept with a neophyte's embrace and, like soothsayers for a millennial sect, await the arrival of a realignment.

There were great historical migrations of voters that attended the Jacksonian Revolution, Civil War and Great Depression, but that was when parties shaped people's political lives. In some places, party still influences local politics, and candidates expediently adopt a label. But Presidential politics represent the triumph of personality over partisanship. To mistake the evanescent effects of Presidential or candidate popularity for a basic shift in voters' convictions is to confuse a mirage with an earthquake.

Party Realignment (Cont'd.)

By Ross K. Baker

NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. — Like a periodic infestation of locusts or the swallows' return to Capistrano, predictions of partisan realignment have made their cyclical reappearance.

Journalists weary of reporting Presidential preference polls in a campaign that until the Reagan-Mondale debate seemed hopelessly one-sided have begun to leaven their horse-race stories with speculation on the electorate's changing loyalties.

This usually spells bad news for the Democrats, the majority party since the 1940's, because the polls upon which realignment predictions are based have been reporting that voters are on the verge of turning Republican. Only last Sunday, it was reported that a New York Times/CBS News Poll had found that the Democrats, who enjoyed a 20 point advantage through the late 1970's, were no better than 9 points ahead and that the margin might even be thinner.

Getting the electorate's feelings to stabilize long enough to produce an enduring G.O.P. majority has been harder than persuading the Loch Ness monster to stand still for a photograph. Other alarms of realignment have produced nothing more than articles and books that in retrospect look slightly ridiculous.

The most recent example of the

boys' crying realignment took place in early 1981 after the Reagan triumph. Five major pollsters asked, with slight variations in wording: "Do you consider yourself Democratic? Republican? An independent? Other?" The results of all five showed a significant decline in voters' attachment to the Democrats.

On the extent of the decline, however, there was little consensus. Gallup showed the Democrats with a 13 point edge over the G.O.P. The Washington Post/ABC poll put the Democrats' lead at 7 points. Harris and the NBC/Associated Press poll showed a 10 point margin in the Democrats' favor but disagreed with each other on the percentage of independent voters. The New York Times/CBS News Poll put the Democrats 11 points ahead of the Republicans but was 6 higher than Gallup and 7 lower than Harris on the percentage of independents. Spurred by these data, gathered when they must have been contaminated by the Reagan landslide, realignment talk began in earnest. It was like asserting, on the basis of a poll taken in Hastings on Oct. 15, 1066, the day after the battle, that most Saxons had been pro-Norman all along. People identify with a winner and eagerly don his party label.

Thus, on May 3, 1981, The New York Times carried a front-page story, "Poll Finds Nation Is Becoming Increasingly Republican." Later, President Reagan's pollster, Richard B. Wirthlin, announced: "We're almost on an equal footing with the Democrats." Later that year, The

Ross K. Baker, former consultant to the House Democratic Caucus, is professor of political science at Rutgers University.

IN THE NATION | Tom Wicker

A Success Story

SAN ANTONIO — One million Mexican-Americans, registered to vote and heavily favoring the Democrats, are an excellent reason why Walter Mondale might yet make a close race of it in Texas.

With that many voters on the books, William C. Velasquez, director of the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project, is confidently predicting a 63 percent turnout, or about 630,000 Mexican-American votes in Texas on Nov. 6. And since 86 percent of the Mexican-Americans who voted in the 1982 gubernatorial election went Democratic, there's not much doubt they'll go strongly for Mr. Mondale this year.

In fact, if Mr. Velasquez's turnout projection proves accurate, Dwayne Holman, the Mondale state campaign manager, says flatly: "We'll win it."

That's at least plausible. Mexican-American turnout in 1982 was only 38 percent; yet Mark White, the Democratic nominee, still defeated Republican Governor William Clements, though Mr. White received only 44 percent of the "Anglo" vote. But Mr. White received 232,379 more Mexican-American votes than Mr. Clements, which was 804 more than the White margin of victory (231,575).

It remains to be seen, of course, whether Mr. Velasquez's projection is near the mark, or whether Mr. Mondale can do as well against President Reagan among Anglos as Mr. White did against Mr. Clements. By some estimates, however, a big minority vote would enable him to win with as little as 35 percent of the Anglo vote.

But even if Mr. Mondale doesn't

Building Hispanic voter strength

carry Texas's 29 electoral votes — despite his success in the first debate, he's still running substantially behind the President in the polls — a close race at the top of the ticket is important. That would make it possible for Lloyd Doggett, the Democratic candidate, to win the Senate seat being vacated by John Tower, a Republican. Mr. Doggett, too, will have heavy Mexican-American support.

But there's another reason why "a high turnout and long lines at the polls," particularly in their communities' precincts, is important to leaders like Willy Velasquez: It would win respect for the Mexican-American voting strength that he and others have been building for more than a decade.

Mr. Velasquez's voter project won its tax-exemption certificate, after 38 months of politically inspired delay, in 1974. Since 1975, it's conducted more than 800 registration campaigns in 13 states, mostly in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Texas and California (the latter two, with just over half the nation's Hispanic population, cast 28 percent of the 270 electoral votes needed to win the Presidency).

Owing not least to such efforts, Mexican-American voter registration in Texas has increased, in round numbers, from 488,000 in 1976 to 798,000 in 1980 to the 1 million Mr. Velasquez estimates for this year. Turnout has risen, too, from 28 percent of registered voters in 1976 to 52 in 1980; that fell off to 38 percent in the non-Presidential election of 1982.

One good reason for the projected 63 percent turnout this year is that Hispanic-Americans see themselves as principal victims of Reaganomics. Census Bureau figures show, for example, that the number of Hispanic people living in poverty rose by 760,000 nationwide, or more than 22 percent, to 4.2 million, between 1980 and 1983.

But it was not national issues that brought Mexican-Americans into politics, in Mr. Velasquez's opinion. It was the realization that voting for Mexican-Americans for city councils and school boards would result in improvements in streets, garbage collection and schools in local communities ("Roosevelt and Kennedy," says Willy Velasquez, "didn't pave the west side of San Antonio").

Studies conducted in San Antonio and Los Angeles from 1965 to 1967 showed that two-thirds of Mexican-Americans then saw no point in voting because they considered their votes worth nothing. When the same areas were resurveyed in 1982, 62 percent of the respondents said that they believed voting was important.

Now, Mr. Velasquez thinks Mexican-American voting needs organization more than inspiration. "On Election Day," he says matter of factly, "we'll have 4,000 volunteers helping to get out the vote in Texas."

WASHINGTON | James Reston

A Question for Voters

WASHINGTON — The argument goes on in Washington about President Reagan's age, health and performance in the Louisville debate with Walter Mondale. And it has been prolonged by the Administration's mystifying explanations of what went wrong.

The President kissed the criticism off with the suggestion that maybe the reason was a cosmetic flaw: "If I'd had as much makeup as he did," the President said, "I'd have looked younger, too."

His personal friend and campaign director, Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, said Mr. Reagan merely had "an off night . . . but it wasn't because of any physical or mental deficiency. He was brutalized by a briefing process that didn't make any sense."

There are three ways in Washington to deal with embarrassing political situations. The best way is to admit them. "When I make a mistake, it's a beauty!" Fiorello La Guardia, former Mayor of New York, once said, disarming his critics.

The next best way is to proclaim that your blunders were really triumphs. That "wonderful old former Republican Senator from Vermont, George Aiken, advised President Johnson during the Vietnam War, 'Say you won and get out!'" Mr. Johnson ignored him and regretted it till the end of his days.

The worst way is to pretend and blame everything that goes wrong on somebody else — the deficits on Messrs. Mondale and Carter, the Central American tangles on Castro, the tragedies in Beirut on intelligence budget cuts years ago, the lack of nuclear arms control on the three sick old men in the Kremlin, and Louisville on the powder puff and briefing crews before the debate.

It's not a new idea around here, and a President may get away with it at the beginning of his term, but after he has been in charge for four years, it's not so easy.

President Reagan has one alibi. He can blame his parents for his age. But his wandering answers and confusion over the facts of domestic policy and even the control of nuclear weapons — not for the first time in Louisville — are not private matters that can be blamed on somebody else.

They are legitimate public questions that arise when the oldest President in the history of the Republic is seeking re-election to a term that would last from the end of his 73rd year to the end of his 77th.

In private life, it is clearly insensitive, and even cruel, to make an issue within a family about the frailties of the old folk when their energies and

The age issue is inevitable

responsibilities are dwindling. But in public life, where problems, tensions and responsibilities never end — and these days even seem to increase — the issue of aging and its effects cannot be avoided.

In fairness, when you watch Ronald Reagan jumping up on Harry Truman's whistle-stop train in Ohio, two steps at a time, he seems as strong as a horse, maybe because he has paid more attention to horses than to politics. Even his hair, which at his age looks false, is real. The only thing new about his intellectual fumbles in Louisville was that many of the close to 100 million Americans tuning in saw them for the first time.

But also in fairness, there's little evidence that advancing years improve memory or remove mental confusion. And nobody knows, not our doctors or our wives or our children, when in the 70's things will begin to change.

What we do know — and this may have nothing to do with Ronald Reagan — is that some Presidents in the past drifted into the shadows without knowing so, and their weaknesses were covered up by their families, their political associates and by a sympathetic or indifferent press.

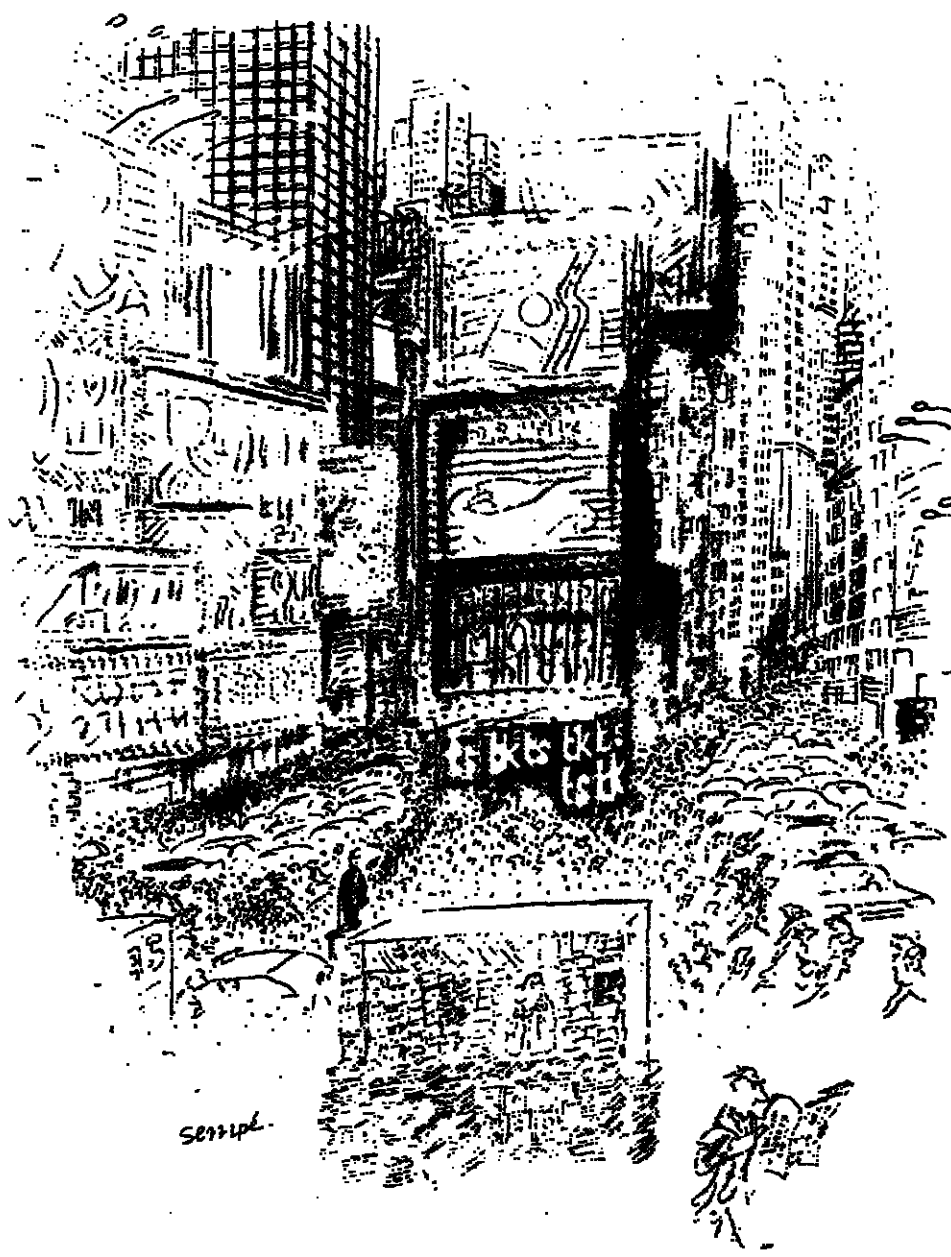
The record is in the books but is usually ignored by every new generation. In 1881, when President Garfield was shot, he lingered in and out of consciousness for 80 days, leaving the nation without effective Presidential leadership.

Chester Arthur, his successor, Grover Cleveland, Woodrow Wilson, and even Franklin Roosevelt all suffered and covered up the ailments of advancing age, usually without the knowledge of the American people, even when, as in 1944, they were voting Mr. Roosevelt to a fourth term.

The point is not to suggest that Mr. Reagan is not in good physical health, but that at his age neither he nor anybody else can be sure about the next four years. This is a question the serious voter must take into account.

One of the odd things about the controversy over Louisville and the President's age is that it is being presented as a partisan issue that is not fair, and maybe even vicious, to raise.

But there is a more important question of fairness for the voters: Fair to whom — to the President at his age or to the nation?



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The New York Times

'Camille' as a Lighthearted Adolescent



Greta Scacchi and Denholm Elliott (far right), as Camille and the Count de Noilly, during the filming outside Paris.

By ANNE TREMBLAY

PARIS
In 1848, a young Frenchman, hounded by creditors, picked up his pen and in three weeks had written a novel that not only became an immediate best seller but also endured as one of literature's most moving love stories. The author was 26-year-old Alexandre Dumas fils; the book, "La Dame aux Camelias," the book, "La Dame aux Camelias." The story immortalized the younger Dumas's brief, passionate affair with Marie Duplessis, a notorious Parisian courtesan who had died the year before at the age of 23.

The stage adaptation that followed was immensely popular during the 19th century and served as a vehicle

for both Eleonora Duse and Sarah Bernhardt. Because the public expected to find a well-established star playing Marguerite Gauthier (the Duplessis character), license was taken with the original story and the precedent of casting the courtesan as an older woman who falls in love with a much younger man was soon established. In this century, Marguerite Gauthier became a memorable starring role for Greta Garbo. The actress's performance opposite Robert Taylor in the 1937 M-G-M feature film "Camille," directed by George Cukor, is considered by many critics to have been the finest of her career.

The makers of a forthcoming CBS movie of "Camille" now being filmed here believe that, by weaving to-

gether the Dumas novel with the facts on which it was based and highlighting the youth of both lovers, they can eclipse Miss Garbo's imprint on the material and make it more appealing to today's audience.

"We've tried to steer clear of the old Garbo image and stick a lot closer to the Dumas book," explained the producer Norman Rosemont during a shooting break. "So we're playing it a lot younger. Our idea was to steal a little from Franco Zeffirelli and give it the same feeling he gave 'Romeo and Juliet.' It's much more poignant when you have two kids involved."

CBS's "Camille," a Hallmark Hall of Fame special, is scheduled for Dec. 11. The production stars Greta Scacchi as Marguerite; Colin Firth as

her lover, Armand Duval; Ben Kingsley as Monsieur Duval, Armand's well-meaning but imperious father; Sir John Gielgud as the benevolent Duke de Charles, and Denholm Elliott as the sadistic Count de Noilly.

The Dumas classic recounts the love affair between Armand Duval, a young gentleman with a modest income, and Marguerite Gauthier, the most popular demimondaine in Paris. Knowing that Armand does not have the means to support her in luxury, Marguerite accepts him as her lover with the proviso that he will not interfere with her way of life. But as his jealousy mounts and her love for him increases, she soon dismisses her rich admirers and the couple spend an idyllic summer together living in the country.

Eventually Monsieur Duval learns of his son's scandalous affair, which could irreparably tarnish the family name. He arranges to meet with Marguerite alone by tricking Armand into

Arts & Leisure

going to the city for the day. The elder Duval convinces Marguerite that her reputation will prevent Armand from ever taking up his rightful place in society and the marginal existence that awaits them will only poison their love. Devastated by this bleak possibility, Marguerite promises to end the relationship. When Armand returns that evening, she has gone, leaving a note saying that she has taken the Count de Noilly as her lover.

Hurt and humiliated, Armand seeks revenge. After he manages to seduce her again one evening, he sends her a 500-franc note in payment for her services. Two years elapse while Armand travels aimlessly trying to forget Marguerite. When he finally hears that she is dying of consumption, he races back to Paris but arrives too late; she is already buried. Only by reading the journal that she has left behind does he at last learn of her selfless sacrifice and enduring love for him.

"La Dame aux Camelias" was the product of a deeply sentimental age when tragedy was frequently imbued with pathos and concepts like honor, family, duty, class and sin were alive with meaning. Partly in order to make the 19th-century weight of these notions intelligible to the viewers, the scriptwriter Blanche Hanalis has fleshed out the heroine's origins.

Speaking over the phone from her home in Los Angeles, Miss Hanalis said: "While researching the past of Marie Duplessis, whom Marguerite is based on, I discovered that she ran away from the farm of a depraved and brutal father when she was only 14. When she got to Paris, she fell in with a group of bohemians. But because she was very pretty, she was noticed by a wealthy nobleman who took her home and taught her the social graces. Then she began her successful career as a courtesan. I thought that by combining these facts with Dumas's fiction, we'd have a much stronger story. It would also give motivation to Marguerite's character and make her easier to understand."

Miss Hanalis, who has written a number of screenplays for Norman Rosemont productions, including "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "A Tree Grows in Brooklyn," added: "I'm not so sure that if we were to do Garbo's 'Camille' today we could get away with it. In the film, you really don't understand where she came from or why she was what she was."

Most of the outdoor scenes for "Camille" were shot at the Abbaye

de Chaalis, in Ermenonville, an hour's drive north of Paris. The large grounds contain a 13th-century chapel, an 18th-century chateau, a small stone house, long walks lined by corridors of trees and rolling lawns bounded by woods and lakes. Along a path that leads to the chateau, Denholm Elliott and Greta Scacchi were in the sixth take of a scene in which the Count de Noilly slaps his recalcitrant mistress, Marguerite, and then offers her a diamond bracelet as a peace offering.

Watching the scene unfold was the director Desmond Davis, a small, soft-spoken man dressed in jeans and an army fatigue jacket. Mr. Davis compared this new version of "Camille" with Garbo's: "Although I admire Garbo very much, I myself have never felt that 'Camille' was utterly successful," he said. "Garbo was very glamorous but she was far too ice-cold as a performer to be a possible courtesan."

"What sets us apart is that our leads are so young. I'm exploiting that by making their love affair an adolescent one and often quite light-hearted. It's a very modern sort of relationship. And I'm not sticking strictly to the mores of the 19th century because they're too constraining. So for instance, at one point I let them sit on the floor to play a game of cards. They'll be very recognizable as modern lovers."

Denholm Elliott, walking back to his trailer, offered his own comparison. "Garbo played an aging paramour who was clinging desperately to her one chance at real love," Mr. Elliott said. "Whereas this girl is the little sparrow with the broken wing being used by the world. It's equally moving. It's just seen from a different angle."

Perhaps in order to avoid any comparisons with the legendary Miss Garbo, the makers of "Camille" have selected an actress who bears no resemblance to her — 24-year-old Greta Scacchi, who impressed film critics in the recent "Heat and Dust." According to Mr. Davis, it was the actress's ability to convey innocence that made her his first choice for the role. "Greta has a very strange quality which she projects almost unknowingly," he said. "There's a constant laughter and surprise in her eyes. And although Marguerite had lived rather a sordid life, Dumas described her as always projecting an absolutely virginal amazement. Well, Greta has this sense of wonder all the time." Ms. Scacchi is from London.

'Drummer Girl' on Film: Is it Politically Balanced?

By NINA DARNTON

WHEN director George Roy Hill and scriptwriter Loring Mandel first met with the British novelist John Le Carré, to discuss the filming of his best-selling spy novel, "The Little Drummer Girl," they holed up together for three days in the novelist's chalet in Switzerland. When they finally emerged, Mr. Hill said, in mock despair, "Great. Now we've got an eight-hour film."

Mr. Le Carré then took them to Beirut to visit Palestinian refugee camps so they could get "the buzz" of the Middle East. They returned to the United States with a script still two times too long and with, as Mr. Le Carré put it, an increased sense of "a solemn obligation to the material."

Beirut is only one of the locations in the novel, which moves around the globe in dizzying twists of international events and intrigue. But the multiple nationalities, the complexities of the plot, the large cast of characters, and the wide range of locales in this weighty and controversial novel, were only the beginning of the filmmakers' difficulties.

The main problem in attempting to remain faithful to the book was dealing with what the filmmakers saw as its political bias — striving to be even-handed in the portrayal of Israelis and Palestinians engaged in a violent struggle for their respective causes and survival in the supercharged, highly sensitive arena of current history involving the ongoing agony of the Middle East.

"We weren't making a political film," said Mr. Hill. "We have no political ax to grind. We were making a suspense story that happened to have a political background. But we wanted to be true to the book, which we believe to be even-handed. The book shows the Palestinians for the first time in a human light. Up until then, they were seen as bloodthirsty monsters."

The film stars Diane Keaton as Charlie, the innocent actress, initially pro-Palestinian, who is recruited by the Israelis to work as a double agent to ensnare Khalil, a top Palestinian terrorist. Under the direction of Israeli agents, she joins in a "theater of the real," manufacturing a false love affair with Khalil's younger brother which will lead her inexorably to Khalil.

As programmed, she falls in love with Joseph, the Israeli operative who treats her. But although the surface themes are love, intrigue and identity, they are played out in the cauldron of Middle East politics and the basic questions of Israel's right to exist, the Palestinians' right to a homeland, and whether there are or can be any moral limits on nationalistic struggle.

Like the book, the film does humanize the Palestinians and, perhaps because of the medium itself which makes them and their ultimate decimation visually and painfully real to the audience, it seems likely that the film will engender even more controversy than did the book.

Mr. Le Carré thinks controversy arose because the Palestinians never had a fair hearing in the United States. "It is true," he said, "that some people think that it is heretical, anti-Semitic and probably even anti-American to suggest that there is even anything to be said for the Palestinian side."

The novelist has continued to arouse passions by publishing some articles sympathetic to the Palestinians after the Shatila massacre in 1982. Nevertheless, he denies that this makes him anti-Israeli. "It's almost a vulgarly to confuse a balance of compassion with a want of sympathy for Israel," he said. "If I had written the book later, after the full extent of the Israeli operation was known, I would have made it angrier. But I begin and I end, believe it or not, as a tremendous supporter of a concept of Israel." In any case, he noted, he did not think that his anger would have been reflected in the movie, which is a collaborative effort. "I don't think we had a political discussion from the beginning," he said. "We simply talked about turning the cow into the bouillabaisse."

Indeed, the movie does not proclaim itself explicitly on one side or the other. A catalog of the ills shown suffered by each side would probably add up to a fairly even score. Palestinian terrorists bomb an Israeli family. They beat up and murder Dimitri, an Israeli spy caught in the Palestinian training camp. The Israelis capture, torment and kill Khalil's brother, Michel, among others.

But still, making the movie called for tremendous amounts of surgery and, in some cases, amputation. "We had to make a selection," said Mr. Mandel. "We tried to isolate those things from the book that told the story in an efficient way and make it come within the range of a two-hour film." Such choices, Mr. Le Carré said, "used movie language to make the story accessible to a mass audience who will not read the book." But inevitably, some of these choices also had political reverberations, as Mr. Le Carré said.

Two of the principal characters underwent major personality changes — Miss Keaton's Charlie and Kurtz, the brilliant chief of Israeli counterintelligence, played by veteran German actor Klaus Kinski. In the book, Charlie is a young English actress in her twenties struggling to get started with her career. She is fudgy, left-wing, scattered, without direction, a kind of lost innocent with good intentions and some pretensions. In the film, as played by Miss Keaton, she is

an American from the Middle West, on the brink of middle age, and unsuccessful in her career — "one of those actresses who came to London years before to study with the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and never really made it," said Mr. Hill. Her politics remain the same, but she has more of the self-confidence of a mature woman.

"It is true," said Mr. Le Carré "that if one was fond of Charlie in the book one would have to start again with Diane. But we had to have an actress with tremendous range and great authority. She carries practically every scene. We now have a character who still has a great deal to give and nowhere to give it. Her age gives her relationship to Joseph the poignancy of a last chance."

While the changes in Charlie's personality added a dimension, the changes in Kurtz's removed an aspect of his character — a moral one.

In the book, Kurtz, the master-spy, has many of the same doubts as Joseph, the agent Charlie loves. The two resolve their doubts in different ways. Kurtz pushes past them by working to stop the Palestinians even if in the process he has to act against his own conscience. Joseph, who had resigned from the secret service and was brought back for this mission, finally withdraws from the conflict altogether saying that he no longer knows what is right from what is wrong.

In the movie Mr. Kinski, who has previously played many fierce and even demonic characters, plays Kurtz as a hard-liner. He becomes a super-efficient agent with a touch of fanaticism, who resolutely brushes away all moral qualms. The effect is to make the Israelis seem like a ruthlessly moving machine pitted against the more vulnerable Palestinians.

Mr. Le Carré originally objected to the casting of Mr. Kinski because "I thought he carried too much baggage with him." He said he thinks his own Kurtz is probably "more Israeli" and not as harsh. Mr. Hill said the casting choice was made for dramatic reasons. It would have been boring, he maintains, to have on screen two characters as similar as Joseph and Kurtz.

The makers of the film seem concerned about the controversy that it might set off. As the film was being shot publicity was kept to a minimum. "What I hope is that the film is not viewed primarily as a political film, but as a human story and a work of film art," said Mr. Mandel.

Nevertheless, even in the production stages, the movie was seen as highly sensitive. Israel allowed the company into the country but did not fully cooperate, according to Mr. Hill. Jordan refused permission altogether and Queen Noor of Jordan objected to the script as anti-Palestinian, he said.

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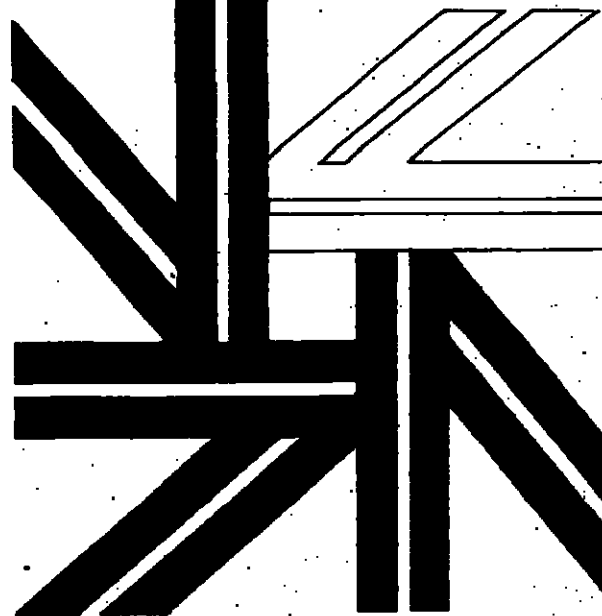
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At war with tobacco

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter



U.S. Surgeon-General, Everett Koop...It takes a lot of will-power.
(Dan Landau)

EDUCATION is more important than legislation in influencing people to quit smoking. That's the message which U.S. Surgeon General Everett Koop brought to the Israeli health authorities when he arrived here last week to help lay the foundations for an intensive national campaign to combat smoking.

Koop doesn't believe that anything "proscriptive or prohibitory" will work in a country like Israel. The matter has to be tackled by creating an awareness that there is a problem, together with an educational campaign designed to eradicate the problem, he said.

The U.S. has set many examples for Israel and other countries to follow. Cigarette packages and advertising which once carried the warning, "The surgeon-general has determined that cigarette smoking is dangerous to health," now spell out what those dangers are. Smoking is no longer a vague hazard. Any literate smoker in the U.S. who bothers to read the cautionary note knows that smoking causes cancer and emphysema.

Accumulated research, constantly updated by the surgeon-general's department is made available to organizations throughout the American continent for use in brochures, posters, film strips and television and radio shows. During Koop's three years in office, extensive reports have been compiled on what he calls "the three biggies": cancer, cardiovascular diseases, and chronic obstructive lung diseases.

Education is often the forerunner of legislation. A new phenomenon in the U.S., said Koop, is the rise of non-smokers' rights groups, "and these are very militant people." Until these militants appeared on the scene, it was generally assumed that it was acceptable to smoke in all places unless there was a "no smoking" sign. Some extremists want to reverse this so that people may not smoke anywhere unless there is a sign designating a special area for smokers. Their contention is that they have rights, one of the most important of which is the preservation of health. If they have to breathe in a high concentration of smoke, they argue, this will be deleterious to their health.

Legislation can vary from an ordinance in a town, village or county to a major election platform. Koop cited San Francisco as the best example, where it wasn't simply a case of town council getting together to make a decision to ban smoking. Anyone with voting rights in San Francisco was invited to take part in a referendum on smoking, and the citizenry voted for a very restrictive law.

A FORMER pipe smoker, who quit the habit 12 years ago, Koop is not a fanatic about others smoking in his presence, although he does believe in gentle persuasion to try to get rid of offending cigars and cigarettes. The aroma of pipe tobacco doesn't worry him at all, but he is really bothered by the smell of cigarette smoke.

A hacking cough and "all the junk" that he had to carry around with him - pipe, tobacco, pipe cleaner, tamper and lighter - were persuasive factors in Koop's decision to

stop smoking. Not only did the cough clear up, but his clothing bill went down: he was no longer burning holes in his suits.

He is the first to admit that it takes a lot of will-power and self-discipline to kick the habit. "Nicotine is the most addictive drug we have in the U.S.," he says, but admits that it's not just the drug itself which keeps smokers hooked. "There are people who smoke because they are orally erotic and need to have something between their lips. Pipe smokers chew on the end of a dead pipe."

Cigarettes, Koop acknowledges, also provide a ready crutch for people embarrassed by social contacts. When they walk into a room and meet other people for the first time, they don't know what to do with their hands, so they put them in their pockets, where there is a packet of cigarettes and a lighter or a box of matches. "So they light up and become one of the group."

IN AMERICA, most people know that the surgeon-general is the national figurehead for anti-smoking campaigns. When Koop is invited to a reception, other guests are careful not to smoke in his presence. What amuses him is that Israeli demonstrators tried to hide the fact that they smoke the rest of the time, and pat themselves on the back for refraining while he's around. They excuse their inability to give up smoking by saying that Israel is under tremendous stress. "It's fascinating," says Koop. "Nobody from Botswana, Argentina or Iceland says to me, 'I have to smoke because my country is under stress' - but Israelis do."

He won't accept the argument. "Stress causes problems with one's heart and the cardio-vascular system," he states bluntly. "A person who smokes under stress is just asking for premature heart problems."

Not everyone in the U.S. knows the surgeon-general by sight, which enables Koop to employ a favourite gimmick. He will walk up to someone who is blowing smoke all over the place and say: "If the surgeon-general himself asked you to stop smoking, do you think it would help?"

The person thus accosted usually replies in the affirmative, whereupon Koop pins a button on his lapel with the inscription, "The surgeon-general personally asked me to quit smoking."

There's a smaller button for those who actually succeed in quitting. It has just three words on it: "...and I did." This is guaranteed to arouse curiosity. Anyone who asks what it means is shown the larger button, which is pinned to the underside of the lapel.

Generally speaking

RANDOMALIA/Miriam Arad

"WHAT A delightful profession journalism is," an archaeologist friend said to me the other day. "People on newspapers can write things like, 'The average Israeli adult - thinks or believes or does this or that' without batting an eyelid."

He sounded amused, my friend, but there was a touch of envy in his voice, for archaeologists are never allowed to generalize. What they are allowed instead, and do with a vengeance, is to sprinkle their writing liberally with "perhapses," "possibly," and "there is reason to believe" in an attempt to forestall caustic remarks by their brother archaeologists. Prevention is better than cure.

It isn't just journalists, anyhow. We all make pronouncements we'd be hard put to back up with facts. Prevention is the idea here too, the trick being to preface your words with, "Of course I'm generalizing, but" which gives you scope to say about anything you please. It's what prefaces are for. Like saying, "I don't want to interfere" before proceeding to do just that, or "I don't want to make trouble between you and him, but if I were you I'd knock his brains out."

What do people generalize on? Well, the most famous of generalizers are travellers, Israeli travellers not least. They spend all of a month touring the U.S., and come back telling you: "Americans are so naive," or, "People on the West Coast (where they've spent a week)

are so much friendlier than in the East" - where they've spent two, most of it in New York: "New Yorkers are so arrogant."

Men generalize about women, from "Frailty, thy name is," to "Tis woman's whole existence" (love is, vide Byron), to "Women have no character." And, of course, vice-versa: "Men are such egoists" - "such babies" - "so dependent on women" - summed up in the simple exclamatory "Men!"

The worst generalizer, possibly (it's catching!) is "the folk," whose voice is heard in "folk wisdom." "Misfortunes," you promptly imagine an old peasant woman nodding sagely when her husband trips over the pitchfork just after the cow has given birth to a lame calf, "never come singly."

They're nice, these proverbs, though a lot of them don't stand up to scrutiny. Dead men do tell tales, everything *doesn't* come to him who waits, and, as Mark Twain once observed: "Don't put all your eggs in the one basket but a manner of saying: 'Scatter your money and your attention.' The wise man says: 'Put all your eggs in the one basket and - WATCH THAT BASKET.'"

It seems that, barring such plain statements of fact as "The baby's crying," or "It's Dave on the phone for you," we all generalize half the time without giving it a thought, and I should be the last to say a bad word about it, seeing it's what I do here week after week myself.

BY THE end of October, our gardens will experience a transition from the warm, dry season to a period of coldness and occasional rains. This late autumn season will be followed by true winter with its rains and storms. If you haven't done so already, now is the time to take routine precautions against possible damage from hail or frost or flooding caused by long-lasting rains. This is standard procedure, just as you change your clothes and shoes when the weather turns wet and cold.

Winter precautions. Stake all long-stemmed flower plants, even roses, if they are exposed to strong winds. Raise flower and lower vegetable beds or at least dig a 10-15cm. deep trench around them, to collect all surplus water. Prepare a sufficient quantity of pine or cypress branches should hail seem imminent; the usual sign is dark, greyish-yellow clouds arriving from the west. Be sure to cover tender plants with the protecting branches.

Check your drainage. Drain pipes often become blocked by organic material. Wise gardeners create "waterways" to get rid of excess fluid as quickly as possible. Place tiles, bricks or large flat stones in garden paths about half a metre apart so you'll be able to walk in the garden without bringing mud into your house.

Collect natural mulch material such as fallen leaves or dry pine

needles. Rake this into an unused garden corner, ready to be used at the first warning of a night frost. Cover around roses, fruit trees, perennials, outdoor potted plants and hanging baskets. This is the best protection against the cold.

Natural elixir. Place empty buckets or other containers outside to collect rainwater, a beneficial drink for all plants, as it contains no chlorine or lime. This is an especially good idea for lime-hating plants like camellia, azalea, rhododendron, lily of the valley, orchids and ferns, which will respond thankfully to an exclusive treatment with rainwater.

Flowers. All empty flowerbeds should be covered in October with a thin layer of dry cow manure or well-rotted compost, which should be dug into the ground with a garden-fork or a spade. Sprouting weeds should be dug in as a kind of "green manure." After the digging, the ground should be cleaned of bigger stones and old roots; large clods of earth should be broken up, and the beds thoroughly leveled. All this work is done with a rake.

The flowering border. In addition to the annuals described in my last column, you can take advantage of the still good working-weather to plant biennials and perennials. For a flowering border be sure to consider all the particulars of your chosen plants, such as colour, height, blooming season, etc. As with

Working weather

GARDENER'S CORNER
Walter Frankl

annuals, you can propagate biennials and perennials yourself, but this will take a long time. It's better then to visit a reliable nursery and choose your favourites from the following list (Hebrew names given in brackets): chrysanthemum (*harzitz*), gazania, stocks (*manur*), sweet william (*tziporen ifutza*), aquilegia, achillea, lunaria, gaillardia, carnation (*tziporen*), kniphofia, rudbeckia, salvia (*marva*), wallflower (*vas-hoove*), statice (*adad*), ayuga (*had-safa*) and carpatocotus (*tzakanit*).

From the earliest times the simple border has been one of the most beautiful expressions of the gardening art, and its wide popularity even today points to its intrinsic worth. The gardener becomes a landscape painter. The flowering border, generally with three rows of plants, descending in height, is designed as something more or less permanent, and therefore requires planning for long-range satisfaction. Preparation

of the ground with organic plant food is essential, even if you make changes during the seasons or from year to year.

Already existing borders, established last year or years ago, require a thorough overhaul in October. Exhausted annuals, weeds and faded flowers should be removed. Wild flowers and bulbs may also be used in the flowering border. The tall-growing hollyhock, for instance, is an excellent background plant. It can be propagated now or in early spring by seed or by plants.

Dahlias still blooming during October often become the victim of mildew. Treat them several times with sulphur dust or sepiol spray.

Roses start their "second round" of flowering in October. Encourage them by digging the ground around the rose bush (for aeration) and by feeding with a liquid fertilizer, prepared from cow or chicken manure or another quickly dissolvable plant food like guano or "20-20-20" mixed with water.

A teaspoonful of one of the powders (guano or "20-20-20") mixed with 3-4 litres of water, and given once a week is a suitable ration. A prophylactic spray with malathion or sando-gan will keep aphids and other damaging insects away. If you are planning to start a new rose garden in December, now when all roses are showing their splendour, is the time to choose what you want for winter

planting. In December it will be too late, because then your nursery man will only be able to show you bare-rooted little stems without flowers.

Spring-flowering bulbs have already arrived in Israel and are being offered everywhere. October is the best time for bulb-planting, so don't miss the opportunity. They are quite expensive this season, but a garden-minded amateur will make every effort to purchase at least a few of each kind. Bulbs always make up for the cost by their splendid performance in spring.

Lawns finish their growing in late October and become dormant till spring. Before the winter sleep, make one more round with the mower and edge-cutter: save clippings for the compost heap. While the lawn rests, there is much for you to do. Lawns, like all other plants, need air, especially for their roots. Trees, shrubs and flower plants get their essential air from hoeing and cultivating around their stems. Such treatment, however, is impossible for lawns. They can be "spiked" by a garden-fork every meter or so, but this is a very strenuous task and recommended only for very small lawns. Specially spiked roller or hollow-tined forks with elastic spirals are also used for airing once a year. These tools, unfortunately, are not available locally but may be ordered from abroad.

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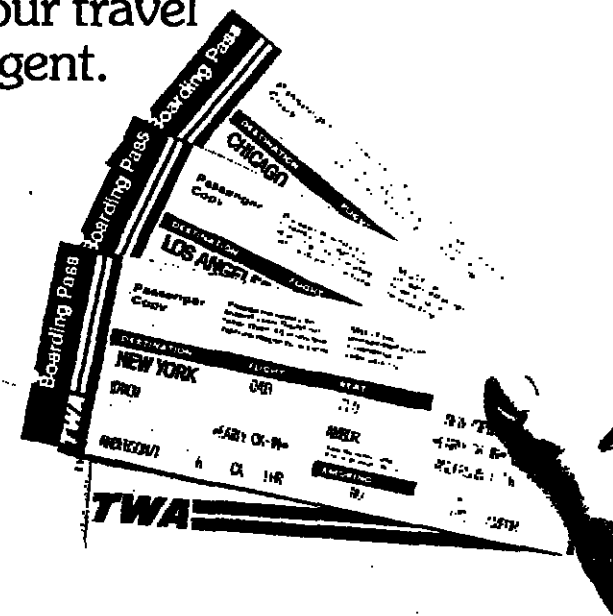
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Back to the frying pan

PRIME MINISTER Shimon Peres has returned from Washington with assurances that may be enough to tide the economy over the immediate crisis in our foreign payments position.

This has freed the government's hands to tackle the still more ominous crisis of a four-digit runaway inflation, for which no cash from Washington, no credit lines, and no presidential declarations on the lawn of the White House can provide help. The problem is home-made, and it must be solved at home — now, within days or, at most, a few weeks, if it is not to solve itself by a catastrophic collapse.

Mr. Peres can be trusted to maintain the sense of urgency that made him go to Washington and to continue to be his own super-finance-minister. What is less clear is whether there is, beyond the lofty goals of reviving Israel's growth, of lifting it into the technology of the 21st century, a clear sense of what has to be done immediately.

So far there is no indication that the country's dual crisis — runaway inflation and excess foreign payments — has wrought a change in the basic attitudes that have shaped Israeli policy under all its governments — namely, muddling through, improvisation and gimmickry.

The economic measures rushed through by the government in the three weeks before the premier left for Washington are in line with that tradition. Having inherited an already uncontrollable inflation rate of 400 per cent a year, the new government jumped into pushing it up to an annual level of 1,500 per cent — in an effort to obtain, once again, an erosion of real wages by the subterfuge of inflation.

Perhaps such a policy was dictated by the need to take to Washington something that looked like an austerity regime. That might be excusable. But clearly this is by no means enough, for experience has shown that successes of this kind with wage erosion are short lived. As inflation rages on to ever-higher levels, those levels will become even more short lived.

What is needed is not a gradualist policy of muddling through, of a step forward here only to retreat a step and a half there. Mr. Peres's first and overriding task is to put a stop to inflation, not over a period of three, six or twelve months, but at one fell swoop. Without a return to a firm basis of rational calculation, all the hopes for revived growth, for restoring the value of our own work, for the pursuit of excellence, will be no more than pious wishes.

The talk about a "package deal," a comfortable social accord in which nobody is coerced, nobody controlled, nobody rushed, still goes on. With each passing day, that way out becomes less realistic. At the very least, it takes time — and that is the resource which is now in shortest supply.

If such a package deal cannot be struck within days or weeks, there may be no other choice than to resort to one or the other form of dollarization. That is what Mr. Peres will have to decide very soon.

A custom outworn

IT HAS LONG been the custom in Israel that the departure and arrival of the prime minister for and from official visits abroad be command performances at the airport. The cabinet turns out, usually in full force, as it did yesterday for Mr. Peres, as do other official personages.

When the country was young and fragile, it understood instinctively that all such grand displays of respect for high office were part of the very process of strengthening statehood and our belief in ourselves as a newly sovereign nation.

In the meantime we have grown and matured. While we may still be fragile and uncertain in some areas, that fragility no longer extends to the ordinary institutions of state. The comings and goings of a prime minister, even his reception by an incumbent at the White House, are no longer occasions of national awe. We do not now collectively marvel as we once did, that indeed such an occasion is real. In that sense we have arrived.

And having arrived, we can ease up. The usages of ceremony that were appropriate when we were awed by the very fact of statehood are not all fitting when we can take statehood, if not for granted, at least in stride. On the contrary, they can seem comic, farcical, parodies of themselves. Having lost the context which once lent them authenticity, they turn into pretence. And rather than enhance, they can inject a note of absurdity to the event they are meant to embellish.

Some such trait has attached itself to the airport ceremonialism. It is time to prune it to fitting modest dimensions. Let the cabinet ministers remain at their jobs, where they belong, and the other functionaries as well. Enough that the acting prime minister accompany a premier to the airport, for a handshake and some final words and greet him upon his return. That would have the merit of reason. The cameras and the press by their peculiar alchemy, will in any case turn the routine into drama.

Where ceremonial understatement will do, it should.

POSTSCRIPTS

PS DIRECTORS of community centres tend to have negative attitudes toward the elderly, according to a study which Yaron Sokolov recently completed for his master's thesis at the Bar-Ilan University School of Social Work.

Community centre directors tended to see the elderly as less intelligent than younger people, less physically and mentally competent, and alienated from the community. They were less interested in developing programmes for the elderly at their centres than programmes for younger people, though the community centres are meant to serve all age groups.

Centre directors who are of Asian or African origin had more positive attitudes toward the elderly, but the older the director the more likely he was to have negative attitudes, according to the study.

L.L.

PS A BILL to protect observant Jews in California against autopsies was signed into law at the end of September by Gov. George Deukmejian, becoming the third such law in the U.S. Agudath Israel of America reports. The first state was New York and the second New Jersey.

The California law establishes procedures whereby persons 18 years of age or older can execute a certificate of religious beliefs stating their religious opposition to post-mortem procedures.

If upon such person's death a relative or friend notifies the coroner for the area that the dead person had executed a certificate of religious opposition, and produces the certificate within 48 hours, the coroner may not perform the post-mortem. Exceptions applying in the three states permit the medical examiner to proceed with an autopsy if there is suspected homicide or a suspected public-health hazard.

BETWEEN OCTOBER 18 and 21 a conference is to take place at Arnoldshain, near Frankfurt-am-Main — a "dialogue between Arabs and Jews, Israelis and Palestinians." The prospectus states that the aim of the conference is to sensitize the two sides in the Arab-Israeli conflict to each others' fears, expectations, apprehensions and hopes.

The three organizers of the conference are a group of non-Zionist (some might define them as anti-Zionist) Jewish intellectuals who reside in Germany; the Evangelical Academy of Arnoldshain (which is hosting the conference); and the Greens. Several highly reputable German academics have sponsored the meeting — amongst them the theologian Prof. Helmut Gollwitzer (author of *Israel und wir* and *Vietnam, Israel und die Christenheit*), political scientist Prof. Ossip K. Flechtheim, and philosopher Prof. Ernst Tugendhat.

I was invited to participate in this conference as the author of a book on the bi-national idea — my name having been proposed by a member of the Progressive List for Peace whom I had interviewed about the list's relations with the German Greens.

I was, apparently, the only Israeli invited who does not belong to the extreme left or non-Zionist fringe. Some of the "Israeli" participants are expatriates who regularly besmirch the state and collaborate with its enemies in the name of superior moral principles.

This was, finally, one of the reasons for my decision to decline the invitation despite the great intellectual temptation to walk into the lion's den. I would very gladly confront Messrs. Micha Brumlik, Dan Diner and others amongst the conference's participants, but not in front of Palestinians, of whose exact identity I am not certain, and a group of well-meaning but naive German intellectuals. Our conflict with ideological expatriates is strictly a family affair.

THERE IS, of course, a fundamental question as to whether

OVERT intolerance between diverse groups, which not infrequently explodes into destructive violence, unfortunately has become commonplace in Israel, as reported by the press, radio and TV. Thus President Chaim Herzog and former President Yitzhak Navon have repeatedly called for mutual tolerance among different sectors of the population, warning there was a great deal of senseless hatred in the country that could lead to disastrous consequences.

That "education" is the major solution, and perhaps the only one, seems to be the consensus among those concerned with the problem. However, what kind of education and how this education is to be effectively implemented, is simply left in the air.

But not entirely. It has been proposed that "education" be part of the school curriculum, that our hope for the future is in the proper education of our children. What appears not to be recognized is the fact that behaviour patterns are largely learned in the home, that the attitudes of mother and father have a profound impact on the child. Plainly it is imperative to "teach" the parents as well as the children. But what should be the content of this "education"? And how can it be effectively transmitted? Surely a primary aim of education

Dialogue at Arnoldshain

By SUSAN HATTIS ROLEF

Israelis and Zionists should participate in such dialogues. The official Israeli attitude is absolutely negative. It is felt in official circles that these confrontations are of no value to Israel and might even be harmful, since the participants are invariably extreme left-wingers, and while everyone is over eager to lean over backwards to please the Palestinians — Israeli is condemned and Zionism rejected as a reactionary movement.

Furthermore, it is taken for granted (though wrongly, I believe) that such meetings are invariably financed by the PLO or the Soviet bloc to serve their own purposes, and that the participation of bona fide Israelis and Zionists merely legitimizes the former's causes.

I am inclined to reject this extreme attitude as over cynical and narrow minded — even if it is understandable from an official point of view. An authentic dialogue in which the two sides to the conflict are exposed to each other's beliefs, fears, hopes and ambitions can serve to humanize the conflict, even if the actual exposure — when analyzed honestly, free of wishful thinking — is liable to dampen the hopes of some optimists. The ideal outcome is, of course, that each of the sides will find, by means of the dialogue, the edge of the thread with which to start unravelling the knot.

Yet, there are several preconditions which must be strictly observed. First of all, it must be made absolutely clear that such a dialogue is no more than a dialogue, and must not turn into sham political negotiations by individuals with no authority to carry out such negotiations. A classic example of a well intentioned individual who let intellectual dialogues turn into negotiations and thus caused the leaders of

the Jewish Yishuv in Palestine in Mandatory times, and the official Zionist leaders a good deal of unnecessary worry, was that of Judah L. Magnes, president of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and one of the major proponents of a bi-national solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

As long as Magnes was satisfied with introducing his Arab interlocutors to official leaders, such as David Ben-Gurion, his activities could be viewed as a positive contribution to the Zionist cause and a search for a *modus vivendi* with the Arabs. But the moment he started to act independently, he merely created a credibility problem and was actually instrumental in encouraging the U.S. government to withdraw its support for the UN partition plan in March 1948.

THE SECOND precondition for Israeli participation in a dialogue must be that it take place between genuine Palestinian nationalists and strongly rooted Zionists. Participants who are neither Jewish nor Arab can play the role of organizers and moderators, but only a peripheral role in the dialogue itself.

Non-Israeli, anti-Zionist Jews and emigre Palestinians who have assumed new identities can be instrumental in bringing the central participants together, but their role in the dialogue itself must again be marginal.

The Arab-Israeli conflict is a conflict between two active nationalisms which are neither inclined nor called upon to excuse or justify their own existence. The conflict is not between non-nationalist Jews and Palestinians, and the latter's views on the conflict are largely irrelevant. In the final analysis it is Jewish and

Palestinian nationalisms which must come to terms with each other or fight each other to the bitter end. Thus, the dialogue must be between Jewish and Palestinian nationalists — there is no conflict between the two.

Of course, it is not always easy to identify a genuine Zionist and a genuine Palestinian nationalist. Prof. Saul Friedlander actually stumbled on these grounds in the 70s when he carried out a dialogue (published in a book titled: *Arabs et Israéliens: un premier dialogue*) with an individual who turned out to be a European Jew who had converted to Islam.

How is a German gentile supposed to know the difference between a Zionist and a non-Zionist if he does not know what Zionism is? I do not believe the difficulty.

THE THIRD condition for Israeli or Zionist participation in a dialogue must be that the organizers are not a priori hostile to Israel and Zionism, and that it is not being staged by enemies of Israel against it. One may assume that in the same way, no authentic Palestinian nationalist would be willing to participate in a dialogue staged as an Israeli propaganda effort.

But to return to the conference taking place at Arnoldshain. One of the reasons why I had been eager to take part in it was that rather than concentrate on a discussion of political solutions to the conflict it proposed to focus on issues pertaining to perceptions and experiences. Thus, two of the topics on the agenda concerned the Jewish experience of the Holocaust versus the Palestinian experience of *Nakba* (the catastrophe associated with the 1948/9 military defeat), and the Israeli Law

of Return versus the Palestinian belief concerning their right to return to their homes.

These are not comfortable subjects, and neither side is willing to concede that its own experience can or may be compared with that of the other. Yet, a mutual awareness between Israelis and Palestinians, Jews and Arabs concerning each others' feelings on these subjects (and many others) is an important element in any real dialogue. We brush aside each other's frames of reference too easily as over dramatized, insincere or shallow.

Too frequently we are not even aware of what these frames of reference consist of, beyond mutual perceptions of each other as killers. I recall the strange sensation I felt while listening to a Gaza psychiatrist who in the course of a recent symposium at the Hebrew University described the psychological reactions of Gaza inhabitants which he had come across professionally following the bus incident in which two Palestinian terrorists were killed after being captured and disarmed by the Israeli forces.

How many of us are aware of the fact that such incidents affect Palestinians as much as they affect us — that fears resulting in psychological disturbances exist on both sides? Yet, these are all subjects to be included for better or for worse, in a genuine dialogue. But the dialogue must be genuine.

I very much doubt whether the Evangelical Academy, the Greens and the distinguished professors are aware of the fact that the dialogue which they are presiding over is faulty in this respect. I also fear that if the proceedings of the "dialogue" will be covered by the German press Israel's image will be further distorted and its essence further misrepresented through the prism of Messrs. Brumlik and Diner — all honourable men.

Perhaps I should have gone after all...

Dr. Rolef is a freelance writer, researcher and lecturer, who is closely associated with the Labour Party.

A CULTURAL CURE

By MARCUS GOLDSTEIN

should be to inculcate and foster sympathetic understanding, mutual respect, and tolerance between groups and individuals. Many Israelis have expressed this very goal. But how to achieve it?

First there must be an all-out effort to ascertain the cultural backgrounds — customs and behaviour patterns and the reasons for each — of the various immigrant and "native" groups in Israel. This means research primarily by anthropologists whose field of competence is the study of different cultures.

The basic premise of the research and its subsequent transmission, or education, must be a clear recognition that each of the immigrant groups as well as the "native" Jewish and Arab populations has made a positive contribution to the total Israeli culture. Indeed the Israeli culture or lifestyle has been, and is, deeply enriched by the variegated contributions of its people from different parts of the world, in customs, tastes, and activities concerning food, music, dance, religious practices, art, literature, govern-

ment, labour, etc. It merits repetition, over and over again, that each and every immigrant group, as well as the "native-born", has contributed in one way or another to the enhancement of life in Israel.

How can Israelis become aware of all this, become aware of their own contributions and those of their neighbours?

IN ISRAEL, as elsewhere, radio and TV are powerful media of communication, reaching virtually every age group and segment of the population. Israel TV has shown Yemenite dancers, Moroccans feasting, diverse religious services, and the like. Such is all to the good. Yet an occasional TV "event," however excellent, will usually have little or no lasting impact.

Education implies continuity and repetition in order to be effective. Hence education in tolerance could succeed only as a result of a continuing series of films that would provide, say weekly, episodes on a single theme. Such series of "educational films" would promote aware-

ness of each other's contributions, as well as pride in one's own contributions to Israeli society, thereby providing a rational as well as an emotional basis for mutual understanding, respect and tolerance.

To take only one popular subject, food — its content and preparation. A half hour programme on prime TV time could be devoted to this theme for each Israeli group by land of origin: North Africa (e.g. Morocco and Tunisia) on Sunday; other Africa (e.g. Egypt, Libya, Ethiopia, South Africa) on Monday; Middle East (e.g. Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Israel) on Tuesday; Eastern Europe (e.g. Poland, Russia, Rumania) on Wednesday; Western Europe (e.g. France, England, Belgium) on Thursday; the U.S. and Canada on Friday; and Latin America on Saturday.

The series of films must be interesting, even entertaining, as well as perhaps always ending with a variation on the theme of how wonderful it was to become mutually acquainted in this manner. Such a series of films could run for months.

Similar series of films could be produced for all the other aspects of Israeli culture, e.g. dress, dance, labour, etc.

In every instance it would be noted and emphasized how each had made and was making worthy contributions to the whole.

Such series of films with subtitles in English and other languages might well be of interest to TV viewers in the U.S. and elsewhere and become a viable export product, which would perhaps more than pay for production costs.

Is the background material available for each subculture in Israel? Anthropologists and others have already done considerable research on various aspects of some of the immigrant groups. A great deal more needs to be done. Fortunately a capable "labour force" of anthropologists and others is available in Israel to do the necessary research for use by the film industry.

Despite the current strained economic conditions in the country, beginning steps might well be taken in planning and implementation of the project as outlined, as a means to strengthen unity in the country.

The writer is associate professor in the department of anatomy and anthropology at Tel Aviv University.

READERS' LETTERS

DUKE OF EDINBURGH AWARD SCHEME

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — We are interested in arranging a reunion of all those who, at one time or another, participated in the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme — or its equivalent — in the United Kingdom or in other Commonwealth countries.

We should like to hear from bronze, silver or gold medalists now residing in Israel. For details, please contact the undersigned at P.O.B. 7293, Jerusalem, or telephone 02-242040 during the day, 02-817819 during the evening.

Rabbi EMANUEL FISCHER
Jewish National Fund
Jerusalem.

BOOKS NEEDED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — We are a group of Ethiopian Jews living in Beit Bussel, Jerusalem Street, Safad. We want to continue our studies, but are short of books.

We would like to ask your readers for used books on the following subjects: mathematics, English, agriculture, dictionaries (Hebrew-English and English-Hebrew), general science, electricity and auto mechanics, general business, medical books, pharmacology, communicable diseases, anatomy and physiology, surgery.

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HELP NEEDED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — The other day, I met a friend, an Israeli who had recently immigrated from the Soviet Union. His mood was grey. Pain showed on his face as he told me that he felt he was living in a nightmare: he knows what is happening to his friends trapped in Russia, yet in spite of his knowledge of the daily deterioration in their situation, he is unable to mobilise support for them. We live in the year 1984, but the years of the 1940s are back again — and the good, caring people are silent.

When, late at night, over 100 Soviet Jews risked their lives to send a telegram to the people of Israel saying they were on the brink of a Holocaust, what did the Jews of Israel do? What did you do when you read this in the newspaper or heard it on the news broadcast? If all people who feel that they care did something, at least it would have shown the not-so-silent Jews of Russia that Am Yisrael cares about them and their government would not have turned and said: "See, you are all alone, we can do as we wish with you."

There are various groups of people who feel that instead of standing

idle, they want to involve themselves in a positive way to help the Jews of Russia. The Israel 35s Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry has organized groups of people meeting in Tel Aviv, Rehovot, Haifa, Netanya and Ashkelon, and works with others in Jerusalem, Beersheba, Ashdod and Eilat. We could do much more with your support. If you could help us — and there is something that every able-bodied citizen can do — please write or call our secretary, Eshel Wolfson, 10/8 Tirza, Ramat Gan, Telephone 03-766750.

HERZLIYA, EVELYN ROSS
Israel 35s

STOP SMOKING

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — In his remark to visiting U.S. Surgeon-General Everett Koop about smoking in cabinet meetings, as reported in The Jerusalem Post of October 9, Health Minister Mordechai Gur unintentionally but effectively suggested a wonderful slogan for the anti-smoking campaign: "It kills me when you smoke!"

ABE KRAMER
Jerusalem.

UNIFIL'S ROLE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir — With regard to Israel's recent new permissive attitude to the reinstatement of Unifil in the south of Lebanon, the public is entitled to ask a few questions in view of the following facts, reported in a government pamphlet, "Unifil in the Lebanese Cauldron," February 1981.

Within the Unifil zone, the terrorists enjoyed virtual immunity from Israel's military counter-measures prior to the war. Over 700 terrorists were deployed in 42 strongholds throughout the Unifil zone. Here they enjoyed practically extraterritorial status, with Unifil soldiers refraining from approaching their posts for fear of armed clashes. They were provisioned regularly from outside the zone, with Unifil acquiescence. There were regular infiltrations by terrorists through the Unifil zone. On the rare occasions when Unifil did intercept terror squads, these were disarmed, escorted outside the Unifil zone, and released — and the arms were returned to the PLO "liaison officer" in Tyre.

In all the reports about new responsibilities for Unifil, there has been no report of an acknowledgment that changes must be made before Israel can trust that organization to contain the terrorists.

Have we "safeguarded" Israel's northern border" from artillery, only to turn it over again to the walking gun?

ROBERT GREENGARD
Holon.

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